


THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Leading Publication in the Meat Packing and Allied Industries Since 1891



A Happy New Year to all
our friends in the industry

*May the New Year bring you
a full measure of prosperity*

H. E. Allen
PRESIDENT

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Manufacturers of Fine Food Specialties

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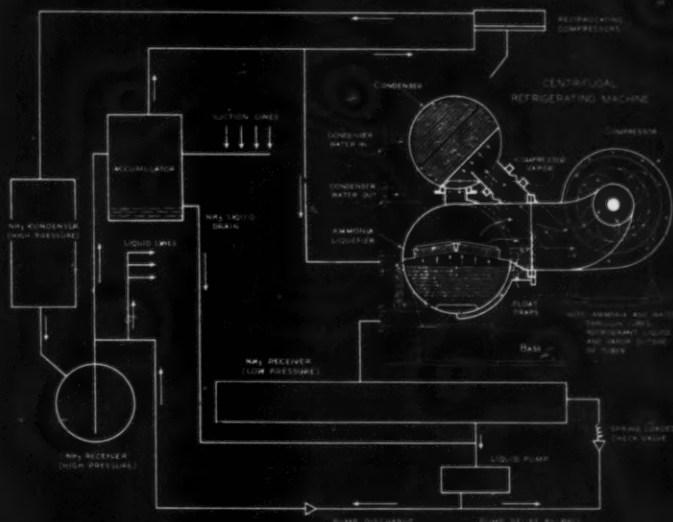
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SOLUTION: Condensing Ammonia in Cooler of Carrier Centrifugal Refrigerating Machine Added to Present System

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This installation is a good example of how Carrier's wide experience in the meat packing industry can be used to advantage when chilling, cold storage, or low temperature air conditioning is needed. Carrier engineers will be glad to discuss your requirements.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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ABC

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Table of Contents

Announce Cattle Price Differentials....	10
Map of Cattle Price Zones.....	11
Amend Slaughter Payment Plan.....	10
To Launch New Meat Radio Show.....	7
Fall Pig Crop Report.....	7
OPA Seeks to Ease Pork Glut.....	8
Swift Sales and Net Higher.....	8
Extend Price Prop to Heavier Hogs....	8
Sausage Output Sags in November....	28
WFA Hog Marketing Roundup.....	14
Container Salvage Program.....	16
Industry Accident Rate Up in 1942....	23
Up and Down the Meat Trail.....	21

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OFFICIAL ORGAN, AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE

Meat and Gravy

Although quantities are below the peacetime level, monotony is the chief drawback of the meat supply situation in the United Kingdom, according to a British correspondent of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. There are long runs of the same type of meat, week in and week out, until the consumer is sick and tired of that particular kind. For many months mutton was a problem; bony, scraggy mutton which was delicious in the first week was obnoxious by the end of two months. The same was true of pressed beef and, says the correspondent, may well be true of pork in the near future.

★ ★ ★

Billions of vulcanized fiber disc tokens—dime-sized—are now being turned out for use in connection with the consumer rationing program in February. They will be used in "making change" in purchases of rationed commodities. It is reported that when the tokens become effective, all processed food and meat ration stamps will be worth 10 points, with consumers ignoring the numbers on ration stamps which now indicate point values. Maybe those who sometimes have felt confused about rationing procedures haven't seen anything yet!

★ ★ ★

"Today, eating bacon is like eating board," declared the lord mayor of Liverpool, England, recently, as quoted in *Food Manufacture*. "I suggest that the Ministry (of Food) do something to improve it." Unfortunately, we fear, most wartime irritations of this kind will have to be solved on the fighting fronts. After the crushing of the Axis powers, most of them will work out almost automatically.

★ ★ ★

Predigested meat is helping to save the lives of hundreds of India's famine victims. A new liquid mixture of foods, consisting of sugar, lime and barley water, followed by vitamin tablets and the predigested meat, has cut the rate of formerly incurable famine cases, it is reported.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Knight Dunlap, professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles, writing in the periodical *Science*, pointed out that persons who are not regular eaters of meat are often inclined to neurotic stammering and color blindness.

PRESCO PICKLING SALT

PREFERRED FOR ALL MEAT CURING

Because it's Mild

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Super Seasonings

Expertly compounded of purest materials to
produce the finest of uniformly delicious flavors

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Keep Your Bologna
at its Flavor Peak with

ARMOUR'S NATURAL CASINGS

• There's one sure way to know that your bologna will be at its flavorful finest when customers buy it...

Use Armour's Natural Beef Bungs!

You see, these natural casings seal in all the rich juices of the sausage... provide real protection against drying out. Keep your bologna at its flavor peak right to the customer's table!

And that's not all! For bologna packed in Armour's Natural Beef Bungs has that plump, well-filled appearance that adds sales-appeal to a dealer's meat case!

Armour can supply you with uniformly graded, imperfection-free casings in the quantity you need. They'll help you keep bologna fresh, firm, flavorful longer... they'll add the eye-appeal that means sales appeal!

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Making sausage for the armed forces? Then use Armour's Natural Casings and be sure of meeting requirements!



Meat Will Be on the Air in Radio Program Beginning in Mid-January

MEAT is going on the air!

Beginning the fourth year of its meat educational program, the American Meat Institute will add radio broadcasting to its list of advertising media, which already includes newspapers, magazines, home economics publications, medical and scientific journals. In the past few years numerous packers, producers and others have suggested that meat should be promoted by an industry radio program.

"The Life of Riley" is the all-family laugh show which the Institute will broadcast over 155 stations of the Blue Network beginning Sunday, January 16. The program will be on the air every Sunday for 30 minutes beginning at 3 p.m. Eastern War Time, 2 p.m. C.W.T., 1 p.m. M.W.T. and 12 noon P.W.T.

Features Movie Star

The new show will feature William Bendix of the movies who has starred recently in "Wake Island," "China" and "Guadalcanal Diary." The show is about a family—a father, mother, boy and girl and a brother-in-law "who came to lunch and stayed two years"—and is written to please all members of the listening family. Before selecting "The Life of Riley" the Institute advertising committees examined all types of radio programs and decided that the family laugh show was most suitable.

Program announcements will carry the story of meat, emphasizing meat's unique value as the protein food, and will also tell the story of industry accomplishments in connection with the war effort. The whole meat and livestock industry will benefit from this promotional program.

The program is happily spotted so far as radio time is concerned since there is no light comedy drama to compete with it on Sunday afternoon. Moreover, it gives the American listening family—and it is estimated that there are 31,000,000 of them—an opportunity to turn on the radio and hear an amusing program without waiting for Sunday evening.

By following the general trend of its advertising in appealing to the whole family, the Institute has insured that its new radio show is of the laugh-provoking, it-could-happen-in-anybody's-home type.

"For a number of years we have seen the beneficial results of magazine and newspaper advertising, and now we are

ready for radio, too," declared Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the Institute. "We will air institutional and informative copy calling the public's attention to the necessity and value of meat in the every-day diet."

Star of the show—William Bendix—has a background of meat and groceries well larded with acting. At different times he has worked in a wholesale grocery firm and managed a large food store. His first job as bat boy for the New York Giants led him to play some semi-pro baseball. Seven years ago he took up acting after occasional amateur sallies into theatrical life. In films his rise has been rapid.

The Institute is anxious to obtain the greatest possible audience for the show within the shortest possible time. The AMI is taking steps to inform retailers and livestock producers through advertising, salesman contacts and other means. Store posters promoting the program will be distributed to retail meat dealers and advertising on newspaper radio pages may be utilized to inform consumers. Mats will be made available to retailers with which they can tell about the program in handbills and local newspaper advertising.

Member packers are also promoting the new program in their local and national advertising. It is believed that the sum of all this support should give the program the greatest audience ever gained by a show within a short time.

Carriers Act to Stop Use of Refrigerator Cars as Meat Coolers

The Association of American Railroads took prompt action this week to prevent the use of refrigerator cars as auxiliary coolers at meat plants which are short of storage space. Under its car service division embargo No. 793 the AAR has prohibited further shipments to the New York Beef Co. at Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad until the processing plant unloads beef from rail cars into stationary storage.

While the new prohibition on the movement of refrigerator cars is in effect only with respect to the Boston company, the AAR may take similar action at other points soon.

1944 Pork Output to be Huge Despite Reduction in Hogs

PORK production will continue at a very high level in 1944 because of the record pig crop this fall, although slaughter late in the year will probably be smaller than the current record-breaking kill because farmers indicate that they will have fewer pigs in the spring of 1944.

After having reached an all time peak in 1943, hog production will decline in 1944, the Department of Agriculture stated this week in its December pig crop report. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1944 is 16 per cent below the record number farrowed in 1943. The tendency to decline began in the last half of this year, when fall farrowings were substantially below the number indicated in the June pig report. Compared with the indicated increase of 25 per cent in June, the actual increase in fall farrowings was only 12 per cent. *The 1943 fall crop was still the largest ever produced. The number of hogs over six months old on December 1 greatly exceeded the number as of that date in any other year.*

FALL PIG CROP.—The number of pigs saved in the fall of 1943 (June 1 to December 1) is estimated at 47,831,000. This number is 10 per cent larger than the former record fall pig crop of 1942, and is 72 per cent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The number was larger than last year in most states and in all regions. By regions the percentage increases were as follows: East North Central 11, West North Central 3, North Atlantic 38, South Atlantic 22, South Central 11, and Western 11.

The number of sows farrowing in the fall season of 1943 was 12 per cent larger than the number farrowing in 1942. This increase is substantially below the increase of 25 per cent indicated by breeding intentions reports made in June of this year.

The survey returns show that the large declines from intentions came as a result of greatly decreased farrowings in the September-November period. The distribution of farrowings by months indicates large increases over 1942 in June, July and August, a small increase in September and sharp declines in October and November. These indications are supported by records of marketings of sows at leading Middle Western markets.

The average number of pigs saved per litter in the fall of 1943 was 6.29 for the United States and 6.36 for the Corn

(Continued on page 19.)

OPA Opens Ration Valve a Little as Packers Plead for Pointless Pork

OPA opened the meat rationing valve a little this week to relieve the pressure of huge pork supplies on the packing industry, but some observers believe that the move will have only limited effect in reducing the surplus.

The price agency announced at mid-week that spare ration stamp No. 1 in

According to a special Washington report as the NP went to press, WFA has issued an order excluding (except by specific authorization) certain meats, fats and by-products from public freezer space. The order, which became effective December 24, also limits the time some other meat products can be stored in freezer space to 10 days. Products entirely excluded from freezer storage space are: lard (including rendered pork fat), tallow, oleo oil, rendered suet, bones, lungs, udders and horse meat. Commodities that may remain in freezer space for only a single period of 10 days are: stomachs, pork skins, hearts, heads, ears, tripe, fries, melts, plucks, chitterlings, hocks, pork tails, pigs' feet, veal and ox tails, kidneys and knuckles.

It is also reported to be almost certain that pork rationing will be suspended temporarily so that products forced out of storage can find a "home."

ration book No. 4 could be used by consumers in buying an extra 5 points worth of pork between December 22 and January 2. The stamps may not be used for buying any meat or rationed product except pork.

Some critics pointed out that consumers are primarily interested in poultry during the holiday season and others that the public will take just so much pork and no more. It was also observed that while housewives might use the extra 5 points for pork, they would probably spend all of their regular 16 points for butter, beef, etc., and none of them for pork. Thus, the storage situation may be somewhat relieved for non-pork rationed foods, but the situation of pork would remain about as it now is. Some packers comment that the relief afforded by this measure will not work back to packers until crisis has passed. NIMPA (see page 18) has asked OPA for a moratorium on pork rationing.

Just prior to the OPA announcement the American Meat Institute sent a telegram to Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, urging that prompt emergency action be taken to release additional point purchasing power for pork and pork sausage items during the next two weeks. This recommendation was made as a result of the Institute's careful appraisal of the situation and in view of the extensive reports of backing up of pork and pork sausage items in

many sections of the country. The suggestion was made that increased point purchasing power could best be accomplished as an emergency measure by declaring an extra "Christmas bonus" stamp good for as many points as deemed necessary to relieve the situation, and to be used for only pork and pork sausage items for the next two weeks. The American Meat Institute telegram reads as follows:

"Backing up of pork and pork sausage items in many areas throughout country is becoming of increased concern to meat industry. In view record supplies of pork, extreme shortage storage facilities, sizable quantities of other meats moving into domestic trade within next two weeks, we feel that it will be necessary to take prompt emergency action in releasing additional point purchasing power. Believe this probably can best be accomplished by declaring extra "Christmas bonus" stamp good for as many points as deemed necessary to relieve situation to be used only for pork and pork sausage for next two weeks. Understand some urging complete removal of pork from rationing. We believe such drastic action would be serious mistake in that would violate principles of sound wartime meat management and probably would result specifically in (a) such large use of pork by civilians that Federal agencies would not get quantities they need; (b) extreme buying pressure on other items under meat rationing; (c) inequitable regional distribution.

(Continued on page 18.)

PRICES OF HOGS UP TO 300 LBS. GET SUPPORT UNDER NEW WFA ORDER

WFA announced this week an extension of the price support program to include Good and Choice butcher hogs weighing from 270 to 300 lbs. as a temporary emergency measure to encourage more orderly marketing of hogs and to relieve congested conditions now existing in many of the principal markets. The live hog price support program heretofore has applied only to Good and Choice barrows and gilts, 200 to 270 lbs. This action was effective 12:01 a.m. December 23.

It is hoped, WFA officials stated, that this action will give more assurance to hog feeders who are sending their hogs to market now for fear they would go beyond support weight. WFA officials state, however, that this extension in no way should be considered as an inducement to feed hogs to a greater weight than 270 lbs., but is intended merely to protect farmers from prevailing heavy discounts for hogs weighing over 270 lbs.

Swift Sales Reach Record Level; Net Also Up for 1943

SWIFT & COMPANY'S profits for 1943—slightly larger than in 1942—came from operations other than those of the beef and pork departments, John Holmes, president, stated this week in the annual report to shareholders.

Sales of Swift & Company during the fiscal year ending October 30, 1943, reached an all-time peak of \$1,490,016,635. The 1943 gross sales figure represents an increase of \$80,610,865 over the previous record year of 1942. Sales volume on a tonnage basis showed a 3.6 per cent decrease compared with sales in 1942.



JOHN HOLMES

Mr. Holmes reported that earnings during the year, covering all the company's varied operations, totaled \$17,431,372 against \$16,972,721 in 1942. The 1942 earnings were equivalent to \$2.91 per share on the capital stock of the company. The earnings represented 1.17c for each sales dollar in 1943.

Swift & Company taxes—federal, state and municipal, including unemployment insurance and old age benefit taxes—amounted to \$36,152,950 compared with \$34,695,329 in 1942. Dividends paid to shareholders (\$1.50 per share) totaled \$8,883,286. Remaining earnings retained in the business totaled \$8,548,086.

Current assets on October 30 amounted to \$246,172,444, of which \$21,312,991 was in cash and \$110,294,231 in inventories. Current liabilities as of October 30 totaled \$63,273,458. The company's long term debt totals only \$21,250,000 in debentures bearing a relatively low rate of interest. Working capital at the end of the year was \$182,898,986; an increase for the year of \$11,760,475. Current assets are 3.30 times current liabilities. The company has agreed to an adjustment of \$475,000 covering its business subject to renegotiation for 1942.

Neither the firm's general reserve nor its special reserve for inventory price decline was increased this year. However, a special reserve of \$1,000,000 was set aside for deferred maintenance of properties.

Other interesting features of the report include a charge for accelerated depreciation of war facilities and the statement "after deducting subsidies" in connection with "cost of sales and services" in the income statement.

Mr. Holmes, in explaining the losses on pork and beef, declared:

(Continued on page 39.)

Page 9

OPA and WFA Issue Minimum, Maximum Cattle Prices; DSC Payments Amended

ACTING under a directive from Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration have announced maximum and minimum prices for each grade of cattle at 18 major markets and in 24 zones. These, in effect, set the maximum limits on aggregate amounts which packers may spend for live cattle to qualify for full subsidy payments for all places outside Chicago.

At the same time the Defense Supplies Corporation issued Amendment 3 to DSC 3 revising all provisions of the regulation as they relate to cattle slaughter payments.

While both the OPA-WFA certification and the WFA amendment are made effective immediately, the revised schedule of cattle slaughter payments and the cattle ceilings and floors are made effective as of the beginning of packers' first accounting period after December 25, 1943.

The Chicago maximums and minimums were announced October 26 in Mr. Vinson's original directive. At that time he instructed OPA and WFA to work out differentials from Chicago with the industry and to publish them jointly. The OPA-WFA industry conferences were held November 18 and 19 and December 1 and 2, and OPA-WFA meetings have been held at other times.

Zones About the Same

The OPA-WFA announcement, which also fixed standard dressed carcasses yields for all grades of beef, resulted from these conferences. Zone areas and specific markets established in the schedule certified by the OPA and WFA are essentially the same as the zones and markets listed in the tentative copy of the schedule outlined in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of December 4.

The schedule of maximum and minimum price ranges certified, however, has been extensively changed from the tentative schedule of these price ranges. The maximum-minimum price ranges for the various grades of cattle bought at the Chicago market remain as specified in the Vinson directive. Similar maximum-minimum price ranges for all grades of cattle now are provided for each zone and specified market. The price ranges thus established apply at each slaughtering plant located within the applicable zone. These ranges are to cover all costs of purchasing cattle, including freight, feeding and bedding, but excluding any payments for brokerage, commissions or yardage.

Adjustments for freight costs have been provided in connection with the schedule of maximum-minimum cattle price ranges in the area east of a line located along the eastern edge of Lake

Michigan, along the eastern boundary of the state of Indiana and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. In this area, a packing establishment may deduct from the calculated cost of cattle an amount equal to 80 per cent of the actual cost of freight paid on such cattle from the market to the applicable establishment. This deduction, however, may not exceed 45¢ per cwt. from any market. This freight credit would be taken into consideration by a slaughterer in figuring compliance with the maximum-minimum cattle price ranges.

Dressed carcass standard yield percentages, to be used in converting dressed weights back to a converted live weight for slaughter payments purposes, remain as originally proposed and are as follows: Choice, 61 per cent; Good, 58 per cent; Commercial, 56 per cent; Utility, 54 per cent; Canner and Cutter, 46 per cent; Bologna bulls, 53 per cent. This schedule of standard yields applies to all markets.

Dressed Carcass Weight

Dressed carcass weight is to be reported as killed weight after 24 hours in the cooler, less allowances for washing, shrouding and other factors which would distort the percentage of dressed weight.

New livestock slaughter payment rates for cattle established by Amendment 3 to DSC Regulation 3 are as follows: a) For the accounting period beginning prior to December 25, the previous established rates of payment apply: cattle, \$1.10 per cwt.; calves, \$1.10 per cwt.; sheep and lambs, \$0.95 per cwt.; and hogs and pigs, \$1.30 per cwt. (live basis); b) For the accounting period beginning on or after December 25, 1943, the rates for hogs, calves and sheep and lambs remain unchanged, but new rates for cattle are established as follows: AA or Choice, \$1.00 per cwt.; A or Good, \$1.45 per cwt.; B or Commercial, \$0.90 per cwt.; C or Utility, \$0.50 per cwt.; Canner and Cutter, \$0.50 per cwt.; and Bologna bulls—\$0.50 per cwt. (All rates apply to converted live weights calculated from dressed weights on basis of standard yields.)

The full text of Amendment 3 to DSC 3 follows:

AMENDMENT 3 TO REGULATION 3 OF DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER PAYMENTS

Section 1 is amended by adding three new paragraphs, as follows:

(w) "Cattle" and "beef" have the same meanings throughout this regulation as they have in the definitions of Section 14, added by Amendment No. 2, effective November 1, 1943.

(x) "Grade" means any of the six grades of cattle known by the descrip-

tions (1) AA or Choice; (2) A or Good; (3) B, Commercial or Medium; (4) C, Utility or Common; (5) Cutter and Canner; and (6) Bologna Bulls; and is determined on the basis of the carcass grade after slaughter in accordance with the official standards for such grades of cattle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(y) "Established prices" means the range of prices which may be paid for live cattle of each grade delivered at slaughtering establishments within specified zones, or at specified markets, as certified to Defense Supplies Corporation by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration. (The prices, zones and markets so certified on December 18, 1943, are those shown on the opposite page.)

Section 3, paragraph (d), subparagraph (1), is amended by inserting after the words "Only one application," a comma and the words "except as provided in Section 16, paragraph (b) of this regulation,".

Section 5, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) **Rate of Payment.**—1) *Accounting periods beginning on or before December 25, 1943.* Defense Supplies Corporation will make payment on approved claims covering accounting periods beginning on or before December 25, 1943, at the following rates:

	Cents per pound
Cattle	1.1
Calves	1.1
Sheep .....	.95
Hogs & pigs	1.3

2) *Accounting Periods Beginning after December 25, 1943.* Except as provided in Section 15 of this regulation, Defense Supplies Corporation will make payment on approved claims covering accounting periods beginning after December 25, 1943, at the following rates:

	Cents per pound
Cattle	1.0
Calves	1.1
Sheep .....	.95
Hogs & pigs	1.3

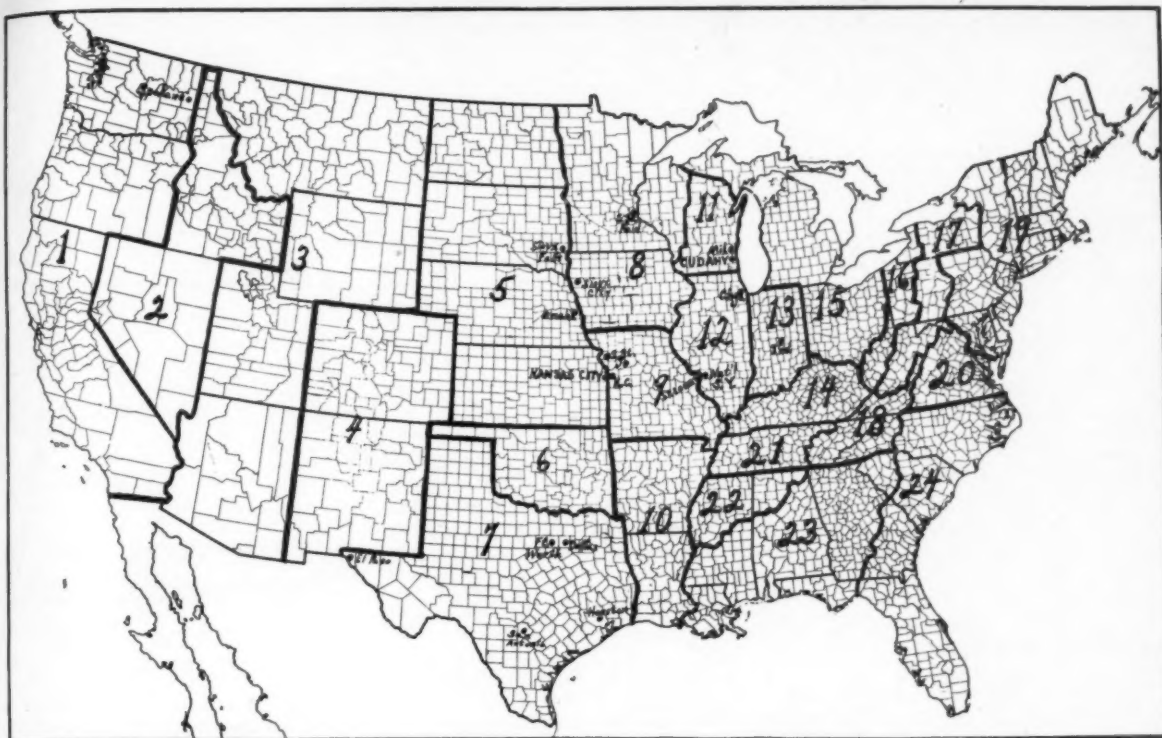
Section 5, paragraph (b) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (4), as follows: (4) Deductions from claims for cattle slaughtered during accounting periods beginning after December 25, 1943, will be made in accordance with Sections 16 and 17 of this regulation.

A new Section 15 is added as follows:

Section 15. Payment by Grades of Beef.—(a) *Separate Grade Rates.* Payment will be made by Defense Supplies Corporation on account of cattle slaughtered during accounting periods beginning after December 25, 1943, at the

(Continued on page 26.)

CATTLE PRICE ZONES, MAXIMA AND MINIMA, AND STANDARD YIELDS



	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Choice	16.75	15.75	16.50	15.50	16.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.60	15.40	15.40	14.40
Good	15.95	14.95	15.70	14.70	15.25	14.25	14.85	13.85	14.65	13.65	14.65	13.65
Commercial	13.70	12.20	13.45	11.95	13.00	11.50	12.60	11.10	12.40	10.90	12.40	10.90
Utility	11.65	10.15	11.40	9.90	11.00	9.50	10.60	9.10	10.40	8.90	10.40	8.90
Canners and cutters	8.80	7.30	8.55	7.05	8.25	6.75	7.85	6.35	7.65	6.05	7.65	6.15
Bologna bulls	10.15	8.65	9.90	8.40	9.50	8.00	9.10	7.60	8.90	7.30	8.90	7.40
	Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9		Zone 10		Zone 11		Zone 12	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Choice	15.25	14.25	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.85	14.85
Good	14.50	13.50	14.85	13.85	14.85	13.85	15.25	14.25	15.05	14.05	15.10	14.10
Commercial	12.25	10.75	12.60	11.10	12.60	11.10	13.00	11.50	12.80	11.80	12.85	11.65
Utility	10.25	8.75	10.60	9.10	10.60	9.10	10.75	9.25	10.80	9.80	10.95	9.65
Canners and cutters	7.50	6.00	7.85	6.35	7.85	6.35	8.00	6.50	8.05	7.05	9.10	8.90
Bologna bulls	8.75	7.25	9.10	7.60	9.10	7.60	9.25	7.75	9.30	8.30	9.35	8.15
	Zone 13		Zone 14		Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17		Zone 18	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Choice	15.95	14.95	16.15	15.15	16.30	15.30	16.40	15.40	16.45	15.45	16.45	15.45
Good	15.20	14.20	15.40	14.40	15.55	14.55	15.85	14.85	15.70	14.70	15.70	14.70
Commercial	12.95	11.95	13.10	11.85	13.30	12.30	13.40	12.40	13.45	12.45	13.45	12.20
Utility	10.95	9.95	11.10	9.85	11.25	10.25	11.25	10.25	11.40	10.40	11.00	9.75
Canners and cutters	8.20	7.20	8.25	7.10	8.45	7.45	8.45	7.45	8.90	7.90	8.25	7.00
Bologna bulls	9.45	8.45	9.60	8.35	9.75	8.75	9.75	8.75	9.90	8.90	9.50	8.25
	Zone 19		Zone 20		Zone 21		Zone 22		Zone 23		Zone 24	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Choice	16.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	16.15	15.15	16.30	15.30	16.45	15.45	16.60	15.60
Good	15.80	14.80	15.80	14.80	15.40	14.40	15.55	14.55	15.65	14.55	15.80	14.80
Commercial	13.55	12.55	13.55	12.30	13.10	11.60	13.25	11.75	13.35	11.85	13.50	12.00
Utility	11.55	10.55	11.25	10.00	10.85	9.85	10.95	9.45	11.05	9.55	11.20	9.75
Canners and cutters	8.70	7.70	8.40	7.15	8.10	6.60	8.20	6.70	8.30	6.80	8.45	6.95
Bologna bulls	10.05	9.05	9.75	8.50	9.40	7.90	9.50	8.00	9.60	8.10	9.75	8.25

	Chicago		Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso, San Antonio		Indianapolis		Denver, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph		Milwaukee Cudahy		Nat'l Stock Yds. St. Louis	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Choice	16.00	15.00	15.35	14.35	16.05	15.05	15.00	14.00	15.90	14.90	15.90	14.90
Good	15.25	14.25	14.00	13.00	15.30	14.30	14.85	13.85	15.15	14.15	15.15	14.15
Commercial	13.00	12.00	12.35	10.85	13.05	12.05	12.60	11.10	12.90	11.90	12.90	11.95
Utility	11.00	10.00	10.35	8.85	11.05	10.05	10.60	9.10	10.90	9.90	10.90	9.65
Canners and cutters	8.25	7.25	7.60	6.10	8.30	7.30	7.85	6.35	8.15	7.15	8.15	6.90
Bologna bulls	9.50	8.50	8.85	7.35	9.55	8.55	9.10	7.60	9.40	8.40	9.40	8.15
	Sioux Falls		Spokane									
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
Choice	15.55	14.55	16.00	15.00								
Good	14.80	13.80	15.80	14.80								
Commercial	12.55	11.05	13.55	12.05								
Utility	10.55	9.05	11.50	10.00								
Canners and cutters	7.80	6.30	8.65	7.15								
Bologna bulls	9.05	7.55	10.00	8.50								

STANDARD DRESSED CARCASS YIELDS

Grade	Dressed Carcass Yield Percent
Choice	81
Good	88
Commercial	96
Utility	94
Canner & Cutter	46
Bologna Bulls	53

In connection with the maximum and minimum prices shown above, it should be remembered that Amendment 3 to DSC 3 (see opposite page) provides that the total cost of cattle shall include all charges for transportation to the packer's establishment, including charges for feeding, watering and bedding enroute, but shall not include commissions or other service charges, or any allowance for shrinkage. There may be deducted

from the cost of cattle purchased in any one market during an accounting period, and slaughtered in any establishment east of a line following the eastern side of Lake Michigan, the eastern boundary of Indiana, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, an amount equal to 80 per cent of the actual cost of railroad freight paid on such cattle from that market to the packer's plant, not to exceed 45c per live cwt. from any one market.

Major RO 16 Changes Made in Amendment 91

Major changes in the provisions of Ration Order 16 (Meat, Fats, Fish and Cheeses), as they relate to industrial users and industrial consumers were made by OPA through the issuance of Amendment 91, effective December 15. Some of the essential features of the revision were covered in the December 18, 1943 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER (page 18).

As pointed out in last week's account, all industrial users of foods covered by RO 16 are required to re-register their industrial user establishments before January 5, 1944. OPA Form R-1200 will be used in this re-registration and will include a statement of their base period use of all rationed foods.

The new amendment redefines "industrial use" to include the use of foods covered by RO 16 in the production of external pharmaceuticals and the use of rationed foods and oils in the care and treatment of the sick. Previously, such use was classified as industrial consumption and industrial users received points by applying to their district office.

Under another change made by the amendment, certain types of establishments previously classified as "industrial consumers" will be classified as "industrial users" and are required to register as industrial users on Form R-1200. Quarterly allotments of rationed foods will be computed on the basis of the statements of base period use included as a part of the registration.

Whereas the original provisions of this section allowed industrial users to use allotments for the production of any commodity, whether or not it was made before rationing, the amendment limits the use of allotments to the class of products or uses made during the base period or during 1943. This change is intended to prevent undesirable shifts of uses of rationed foods from one class of products or uses to another and thus to assure consumers continued availability of products made during the base period or during 1943.

Another change effected by the amendment is the addition of authority for making provisional allowances of food covered by RO 16. At present, such provisional allowances are limited to pork fat backs, plates and jowls to be used in manufacture of dry bean products.

FDA Checks Sale F. I. Lard to Soap Makers

It is reported that under a new ruling of the Food Distribution Administration, soap manufacturers after January 1 will not be permitted to purchase any substantial quantities of lard from federally inspected meat packers. So far, FDA has handled the situation by letter to soap manufacturers, but it is possible the agency may issue a direc-

tive for the industry on the matter.

With reference to existing contracts calling for delivery after January 1, it is understood that the effect of the FDA's decision will be to require soap manufacturers to submit to the FDA any contracts calling for delivery of lard from BAI houses for soap after January 1, in order that the FDA may consider these contracts and possibly permit soap manufacturers to accept the lard.

It is reported that the FDA does not intend to discourage the sale of rendered pork fat to soap manufacturers. We also understand that they do not intend to stop soap manufacturers from purchasing lard from non-Federally inspected packers.

TRUCK OWNERS TO MEET

Problems that will confront private motor truck owners, such as packers, during the remainder of the war and in the post-war era will be reviewed at the fifth annual meeting and war conference to be held January 27-28 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners.

The theme of the meeting, "What is Ahead for Private Motor Trucks," indicates the broad scope of the program that is to be presented for the purpose of revealing both industry and government plans for the future, especially after victory is won. Industry men will discuss topics of major importance with particular emphasis on post-war problems as they will affect operations of the private motor truck owners. Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, will attend the sessions and speak at one of the luncheons.

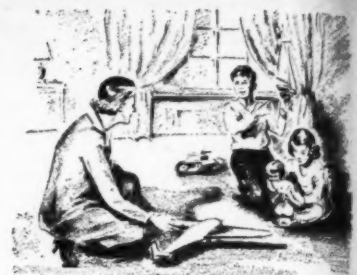
MEAT INDUSTRY WAR ROLE

"Meat Packing—Nation's No. 1 Food Industry," is featured in an illustrated article in the November-December issue of *Oakite News Service*, publication of Oakite Products, Inc. According to this account, since the meat industry went on a war footing in 1941, it has furnished our armed forces and our allies with 8,000,000,000 lbs. of meat—fresh and canned.

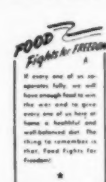
The article describes shipments of meat products being made for lend-lease purposes and tells the important part played by meats in the standard and emergency rations used by U. S. fighting forces.

POINT LOANS TO RETAILERS

District offices of OPA are being authorized to make point loans to retailers whose net inventories have been depleted 50 per cent or more below allowable inventories. Each case will be decided on its merits.



A BETTER WORLD for them to live in

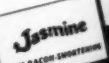


Why are we engaged in the greatest conflict the world has ever known? Who have the men of America put aside these peaceful pursuits and taken up arms against a common enemy? The answers to these and a thousand questions which arise in the minds of young and old lie greatly in the fact that we want to make this a better world for them to live in. In other words, we want to win this conflict with such certain definiteness that those who follow will not have to take up arms a quarter of a century hence. And here on the home front, we are pledged to go all out with our fighting men, which means they can have all we've got if that's what it takes to win—and God willing, we'll let them have it!

Here at the Houston Packing Company, we're doing everything possible to share our products with the Army, Navy and Civilian—and to meet our domestic needs.

MEAT FULTON LEWIS, JR., CHIEF CATERER
ROOM 10 B-16 HUNTER THROUGH FRONT

HOUSTON PACKING CO.



TEXAS PACKER RUNNING NEW AD SERIES

One of a series of institutional advertisements being used by the Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., to stress the importance of a well-balanced wartime diet. The advertisement also explains that the company is doing everything possible to distribute its products equitably.

Schedule Two Meetings on Manpower in East

Members of the National Independent Meat Packers Association will meet with officials of the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service System, Quartermaster Corps and possibly the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration in regional meetings to discuss the manpower situation at Philadelphia on December 28 and in New York City on December 29.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held at 10 a.m., December 28, in Room 234 of the Philadelphia Bourse bldg., on Fifth st. between Market and Chestnut. The New York meeting will be held on Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be: a) Better cooperation between the Selective Service System, including local draft boards, and the meat packing industry; b) Use of the U. S. Employment Service to find employees for the meat packing industry, and better cooperation by the local offices of USES; c) Possible use of prisoners of war where practicable; d) Possible withdrawal of key men from the Army where necessary for work on government contracts.

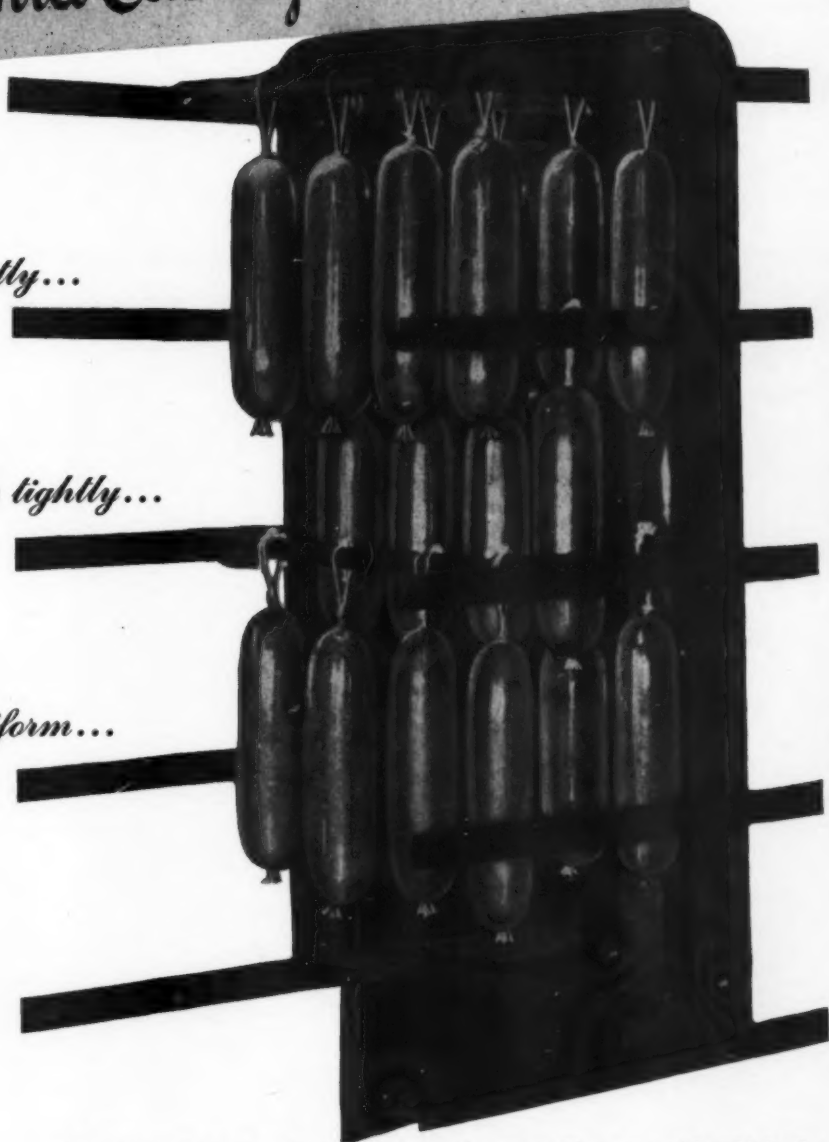
Sylvania Casings for Meats...

take the smoke perfectly...

stuff evenly...adhere lightly...

are appetizingly uniform...

no waste...



SYLPHCASE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

for products processed after stuffing

SYLPH-THIN
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

for preprocessed products

Sylvania casings are clean, sanitary and strong. The ease with which they handle appeals to those who man the stuffing table. Supplied in all sizes and lengths. Both Sylphcase and Sylphthin casings may also be printed with your name or brand identification.

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General Sales Office: 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Casings Division: 111 North Canal Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

Distributors for Canada: Victoria Paper & Twine Co., Ltd., Toronto

Works and Principal Office: Fredericksburg, Virginia

*TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPECIAL WFA ROUNDUP ON HOG MARKETING SITUATION

WITH additional embargoes placed on incoming hog shipments at some markets for the rest of this week and with hog producers in other market areas urged to cut down loadings to permit clearance of accumulated supplies, Wednesday's general receipts of hogs were materially curtailed and

recent heavy holdovers were reduced, according to the WFA. The decreased marketward movement of hogs and the extension of the support program to good and choice 270- to 300-lb. butcher hogs were expected to add stability to the general situation and relieve congested conditions at markets that have

experienced serious difficulty during the week to date.

In announcing the extension of the support program to 270@300-lb. hogs, the WFA advised that it was a temporary emergency measure to encourage more orderly marketing of hogs and to relieve congested conditions now existing in many of the principal markets. The action became effective 12:01 a.m. December 23.

It is hoped, WFA officials stated, that this action will give more assurance to hog feeders who are sending their hogs to market now for fear they would go beyond support weight. This in no way should be considered as an inducement to feed hogs to a greater weight than 270 lbs., WFA stated, but is intended merely to protect farmers from prevailing heavy discounts for hogs weighing over 270 lbs. WFA requested that hogs weighing less than 200 lbs. be kept off the market wherever possible until congested conditions in markets have been relieved.

Packers Hold Many Hogs

Slaughterers at most of the midwestern packing centers at midweek still reported sizable accumulations of hogs from purchases made on earlier days of the week. Some packers advised that their slaughtering operations would be materially reduced Friday due to the approaching holiday. There will be no slaughtering operations on December 25 or 26.

Wednesday's fresh salable supply at Chicago was reduced to 9,000 head with about 12,000 farmer-owned hogs carried over by selling agencies from Tuesday. About 6,000 hogs went over unsold at Chicago and the hog marketing committee advised hog producers that very few fresh hogs would be needed the rest of the week.

The embargo placed on incoming hog shipments at the St. Louis National Stockyards effective at noon Tuesday, December 21 until 6 a.m. Sunday, December 26, cut fresh receipts at that point to about 7,500 head Wednesday. These consisted mainly of hogs delivered by rail and en route when the embargo became effective. A fairly good clearance was indicated but no further shipments of hogs were received this week in order to permit clearance of heavy accumulations in packers' hands.

Developments Elsewhere

The Peoria Union Stockyards announced an embargo late Tuesday on shipments of hogs effective at noon December 22 until 3:00 p.m. December 26 in order to allow accumulations of hogs in hands of selling agencies to clear and to permit packers and shippers to dispose of their holdings of live hogs. The embargo does not apply to cattle, calves or sheep.

At So. St. Paul where the yards were badly congested on Monday resulting in an embargo on in-bound hog shipments, the situation was considerably improved and only 5,000 unsold hogs were left in

Check these VOTATOR Advantages before You Buy New Lard making Equipment!



Basic Facts About The Votator

- ✓ Produces lard with whiter color—smooth, creamy texture.
- ✓ Continuous processing, fully enclosed.
- ✓ Eliminates causes of separation problems.
- ✓ Positive mechanical control of temperature, pressure and air content.
- ✓ Produces constantly uniform lard.
- ✓ Capacities up to 10,000 lbs. of lard per hour.

For really profitable processing, be sure to read the booklet, "Improving Lard". Sent free. Write: THE GIRDLER CORPORATION—Votator Division—Louisville, Kentucky.

The VOTATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A CONTINUOUS, CLOSED LARD MAKING UNIT

THE SANITARY WAY OF MAKING BETTER LARD AT A LOWER COST



PUT PAPERBOARD IN YOUR POST-WAR PLANS

IN THE 24 months since Pearl Harbor, paperboard has carried an ever-increasing share of the packaging load. When tin, steel, and other strategic materials marched off to war, many an executive threw up his hands in dismay. But, today paperboard is performing so efficiently that in a great many cases re-conversion of packages will never take place.

Shown above are a few of the scores of conversion packages now made at Sutherland. Hundreds of firms have discovered in paperboard an attractive, economical, practical, sturdy packaging material. Here at Sutherland it is fabricated into countless shapes and sizes . . . paraffined . . . laminated . . . combined with other materials for special protective duties . . . printed . . . varnished.

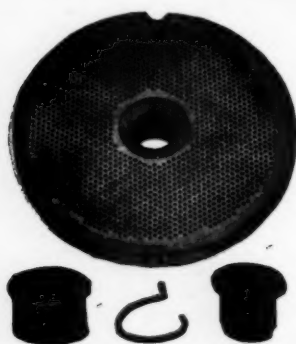
Although our production facilities are completely engaged at present, a large staff of artists, skilled designers, and packaging technicians is ready to put all the latest war-born developments into packages for your post-war use. Write now for ideas about including paperboard in your peacetime packaging plans.

SUTHERLAND PAPER COMPANY

KALAMAZOO, 13D, MICHIGAN



THE QUALITY TRADE MARK



**For Grinder Plates and Knives
that Cost Less to Use**

COME TO SPECIALTY!

C-D SUPERIOR PLATES

Immediately available in all styles: angle hole, straight hole and tapered hole . . . one sided or reversible . . . equipped with patented spring lock bushing.

C-D TRIUMPH PLATES

are everlasting plates guaranteed for five years against resharpening and resurfacing expenses. Built to outlast any other make of plate 3-to-1. Available in any style or any size to fit all grinders.

C-D CUTMORE KNIVES

C-D SUPERIOR KNIVES

B. & K. KNIVES

all with changeable blades.

Also, Sausage Linking Guides, Casing Flushing Guides, Solid Tool Steel Knives, Silent Cutter Knives and Repair Parts for all Sausage Machinery.

Send for full particulars!

**THE SPECIALTY
MFRS. SALES CO.**

Chas. W. Dieckman
2021 GRACE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

the hands of the selling agencies on Wednesday.

The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company at noon Wednesday announced that effective at once it will be necessary to have a permit to market hogs at the So. St. Paul market. Those desiring a permit were advised to contact their selling agency immediately, as selling agencies were starting the distribution of permits in line with available market outlet. Until further notice, all hogs marketed at So. St. Paul must have a permit whether arriving by rail or truck.

At Indianapolis only about 3,000 fresh hogs arrived for Wednesday's market but there was a holdover of 10,000 or more from Tuesday. Reduced purchases left a sizable carryover for Thursday and hog producers were advised to contact their selling agency before loading hogs the balance of the week.

At Omaha supplies are expected to be fairly well cleared and hog producers are being advised that only very moderate supplies will be needed the next few days. Hog marketing conditions are orderly and in good shape at Sioux City. Supplies were cleared Wednesday with moderate marketings expected on Thursday. Salable supplies of hogs at 12 midwestern markets Wednesday totaled about 73,000 compared to 100,000 last Wednesday.

Receipts of hogs in interior Iowa and southern Minnesota were 45,200 Wednesday compared to 50,100 a week ago. All plants were reported in good shape but shipping outlet in the eastern part of the area was rather narrow while purchases in western Iowa showed considerable improvement.

Help Food Fight for Freedom.

New Approach Is Proposed in Container Salvage Program

PACKERS and sausage manufacturers, a recent survey showed, are cooperating to the fullest extent with the container re-use program set up by the containers division of the War Production Board. Of the plants contacted by a representative of the Provisioner, it was found that while some did not have any definite container re-use program in operation, they were salvaging containers wherever and whenever such action was considered expedient.

Meat products and other vital war materials cannot be shipped to our fighting men piece by piece; containers of all types and boxes are needed for the shipping job. While container re-use measures, such as stenciling out old advertising matter on cartons, omitting glue on the flaps of cartons so they can be broken down for re-use without difficulty, and other important re-use measures pointed out in the November 13 issue of *THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER* have helped packers and sausage manufacturers to meet the present container shortages, this program can by no means be considered a "cure-all."

While one salvage plan will work in one plant a different plan may be needed in another, depending on the company's container stock, how various types of containers can be re-used, etc. Numerous cartons sent via lend-lease, of course, do not come back; consequently this torrential flow of containers has to be replaced.

In order to help meet the severe container shortage, one WFA official in close contact with the container situation has suggested that the nation's housewives be encouraged to salvage all types of paper. The paperboard salvage plan, it is

proposed, might operate through the cooperation of each city's local chamber of commerce, which could organize a committee to set up a paper collecting agency. The latter, in turn, would buy the waste paper from the retailers, who would collect it from the housewives.

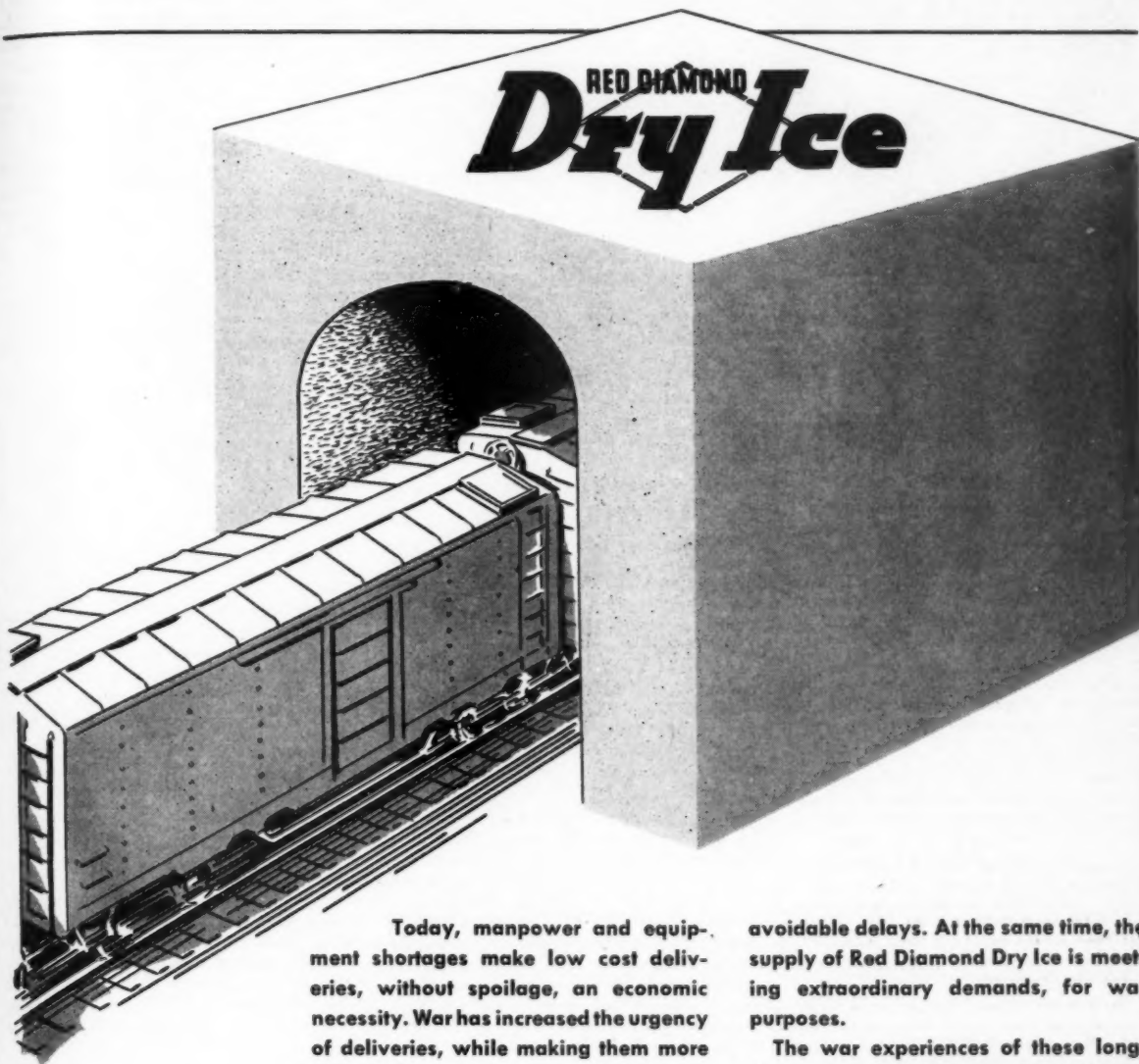
Under this plan, housewives would be vigorously encouraged to save waste paper and bring it to their local store or butcher shop. There they would be compensated in somewhat the same manner that they are now remunerated for salvaging waste fats—in money and meat points. The retailer, accumulating a certain amount of the waste paper, would turn it over to the central collecting agency set up in each city. This agency would then distribute the paperboard to various paper processing manufacturers who would re-claim it and turn it into pulp and new cartons.

It is believed by this official that such a program, once in operation, would save a considerable amount of manpower and time in meat packing plants which are now being diverted to cleaning up and re-labeling boxes for re-use. Reclaiming cartons, it is pointed out, takes valuable time which could be used to greater advantage in these days of manpower shortages. However, until there is an abundance of shipping containers, packers and sausage manufacturers must continue to salvage every available carton.

The suburban Chicago community of Park Ridge, Ill., has had a successful waste paper salvage plan in operation for three years. The salvage group this week sent its millionth pound of waste paper to a Michigan mill for conversion into paperboard.

NOW PROVING ITS WORTH...

For Protection of WARTIME PERISHABLES



Today, manpower and equipment shortages make low cost deliveries, without spoilage, an economic necessity. War has increased the urgency of deliveries, while making them more difficult.

For the many manufacturers and producers who have long depended upon it, Red Diamond Dry Ice is helping to assure safe deliveries in spite of un-

avoidable delays. At the same time, the supply of Red Diamond Dry Ice is meeting extraordinary demands, for war purposes.

The war experiences of these longtime users of Red Diamond Dry Ice are proving its merits—pointing to the day when we will again be able to supply everyone who wishes to use this quality product.

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VICTORY... AND LIBERTY

It's Time to Make Postwar Plans



Victory by our Armies means new liberty for Postwar activity. Manufacturers and municipalities then can, and will be expected to go ahead with plans of progress.

Those new plans will unquestionably include Wells and Pumps to supply an adequate amount of water—water that can be produced at exceptionally low cost. The Layne Organization has foreseen and made many plans for the days of Postwar. Highly improved designs—some of which were evolved to solve critical war needs, will be instantly available for factories and cities throughout the Nation.

Layne Well Water Systems have long enjoyed absolute superiority in highest efficiency. They have established and maintained thorough dependability. Their quality has been proven by nearly three quarters of a century of service. They are better built today than ever before.

For Postwar Water System planning, write for illustrated literature on Layne Pumps and Layne Well Water Systems. Address, Layne & Bowler, Inc. General Offices, Memphis 8, Tennessee.

AFFILIATED COMPANIES: Layne-Arkansas Co., Stuttgart, Ark. * Layne-Atlantic Co., Norfolk, Va. * Layne-Central Co., Memphis, Tenn. * Layne-Northern Co., Mishawaka, Ind. * Layne-Louisiana Co., Lake Charles, La. * Louisiana Well Co., Monroe, La. * Layne-New York Co., New York City * Layne-Northwest Co., Milwaukee, Wis. * Layne-Ohio Co., Columbus, Ohio * Layne-Texas Co., Houston, Texas * Layne-Western Co., Kansas City, Mo. * Layne-Western Co. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. * International Water Supply Ltd., London, Ontario, Canada.

LAYNE WELLWATERSYSTEMS DEEP WELL PUMPS

**Builders of Well Water Systems
for every Municipal and Industrial Need**

Rationing and Pork Crisis

(Continued from page 8.)

tribution of meat as result probable greatly increased consumption near areas of production; and (d) serious psychological effects on both meat trade and consumers with consequent great difficulty re-instituting point rationing. For these reasons, which are respectfully submitted for your consideration, we believe that, although substantial relief necessary, complete removal of points at this time would bring some conditions that would not be beneficial to meat industry, livestock producers, consumers or governmental procurement agencies.

"We urge, however, pending your consideration of reducing point values on pork and certain sausage items in new point value table, that a prompt emergency adjustment in point purchasing power be made and suggest giving consumers an extra 'Christmas bonus' stamp that they can use to purchase quantities of pork and pork sausage during the next two weeks, which we feel is the best method to relieve the serious backing up of pork products that has developed in many localities."

Plead for Pointless Pork

In a letter to J. R. Shoemaker, associate director of the refrigerated warehouse section of the Office of Defense Transportation, the National Independent Meat Packers Association has outlined a program for relieving the meat industry under present conditions of short storage space and record-breaking hog kill. The National Independent Meat Packers Association suggestions for relief are as follows:

1.—The order on rationing stamps required for pork and pork products should be suspended for ten days or two weeks. The immediate effect would be: 1) Housewives would extend their purchases and stock up for holiday meals as they normally do. While there are no figures on household refrigerator space available, it is a substantial volume; 2) Depleted stocks of retailers would be built up, and more complete use of their ice boxes and coolers obtained; 3) Wholesalers who formerly stored and distributed millions of pounds of meat would re-open their facilities and restock their coolers and freezers; 4) Non-slaughtering processors, who have been seriously injured by the quota plan, would re-enter the field, stock up and make available a considerable volume of refrigerated space; 5) These movements would go directly back to the packers, and effectively reduce their stocks and clean out needed space. If hog marketings were expected to continue for months at present volume, this suggestion would be worthless. As a matter of fact, the hog run will undoubtedly decrease sharply within a few weeks and the drop will be abrupt and effective for future control.

2.—Use of unneeded pork stamps in the moratorium period could, by appropriate order, be prevented from injuring the rationing setup for other meats,

butter, etc. This could be done easily.

3.—War procurement agencies benefiting from "set aside" orders should be required to perfect plans for more prompt removal of products set aside by those using refrigerated space. A system similar to penalty storage or demurrage would cause them to act more promptly by identifying the personnel or agency responsible.

4.—Meat products conserved and stored at the request of a government agency should not be ordered out of storage and into trade channels where they would have to be sacrificed.

5.—A reappraisal of available industry and public cold storage space should be undertaken immediately. This should require a showing as to the space which could be converted from "cooler" to "sharp space" with a minimum use of critical materials.

The following expressions by packer executives reflect the opinion of a number of firms on the pork rationing moratorium question:

F. E. Wernke, Louisville Provision Co., Louisville: "Eliminate ration points on all pork items . . . the farmers are running wild in their hog killing and they are not collecting ration points . . . it is nothing short of criminal to have this industry placed in a position of destroying edible product due to rationing"; Henry Neuhoof, jr., Neuhoof Bros. Packers, Inc., Dallas: "Unless prompt action is taken we might lose some processed product now on hand"; Max Goldberg, Alabama Packing Co., Birmingham: "Every hog pen full and farmers lined up for half a block . . . unable to buy because we have no room to store product . . . why not take off points on meat temporarily?"

Report Few Pork Buyers

H. W. Jameson, David Davies, Inc., Columbus: "Various packers in this district strongly urge the removal of all points on all pork products and all sausage . . . we have radically reduced prices on pork and sausage"; Leo B. Lavin, Sugardale Provision Co., Canton, O.: "We urge removal of points on all pork and cooked sausage"; P. A. Tarnow, Herman Sausage Factory, Tampa, Fla.: "We urge immediate removal points all pork cuts and sausage";

Taylor Provision Co., Trenton, N. J.: "Our sales merely half what they should be . . . Temporary removal of points would immediately correct conditions"; Welsh Packing Co., Springfield, Mo.: "Discontinue all points on all lard and pork until large hog run is over"; Nichols-Foss Packing Co., Bay City, Mich.: "Remove all points on fresh and smoked meat and sausage. Sales have slowed up considerably since quota restrictions removed on farm kill . . . much meat being sold by farmers in retail channels"; Banfield Packing Co., Fort Smith, Ark.: "Many country kill hogs are moving point free"; Thies Packing Co., Great Bend, Kans.: "Remove all points on pork . . . flooded with hogs and unable to have one-fourth of hogs offered . . . products not moving."

Pig Crop Report

(Continued from page 7.)

Belt. These compare respectively with 6.41 and 6.48 in 1942, and 10-year averages of 6.19 and 6.31.

YEARLY PIG CROP.—The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1943 is estimated at 121,847,000 head. This number exceeds the combined crop of 1942 by about 17,288,000 head, or 17 per cent, and is about 67 per cent above the 10-year average. For the North Central states the combined crop this year is estimated at 85,400,000 head, an increase of 10,973,000 head, or 15 per cent over 1942.

SPRING INTENTIONS.—The number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1944 (December 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944) is indicated at 10,155,000, a decrease of 1,979,000, or 16 per cent from the number farrowing in the 1943 spring season. The indicated number, however, is larger than the number farrowing in any other spring season on record, except 1943. Decreases are indicated for nearly all states, with the largest in the states from Arkansas and Kansas to New Mexico, and in the Rocky Mountain states. By regions the decreases are: East North Central 13, West North Central 17, North Atlantic 8, South Atlantic 4, South Central 23, and Western 28.

These indicated decreases are based upon breeding intentions, as reported by farmers about December 1, and upon the relationship between breeding intentions and subsequent farrowings in other years. Such decreases, or even any decreases, in the Corn Belt states in a period of high hog prices and a fairly favorable hog-corn ratio would not be expected under normal conditions, especially in states with record or near-record corn crops.

Apparently the difficulties encountered in getting the record 1943 spring pig crop to market, reduced support prices announced for hogs from the 1944 spring crop, the expectation of higher corn prices, the shortages of high protein in feeds and other conditions considered unsatisfactory by hog producers, all tended to change their reactions to the factors that usually determine hog production plans.

HOGS ON FARMS.—The December 1 reports from farmers show a much larger number of hogs over six months old (including brood sows) on hand at that date than the record number of a year earlier. Although marketings of 1943 spring pigs have been of record size for some weeks a large part of the increase in the 1943 spring pig crop was still on farms on December 1.

CANCO REFERENCE MANUAL

American Can Co. announced the publication of a new enlarged edition of its Canned Food Reference Manual, planned primarily for use of physicians, nutritionists and dieticians in hospitals and other public institutions. This new volume, prepared by the company's re-

search department, incorporates the latest knowledge concerning containers for commercially canned foods and commercial canning technology.

Including in its expanded form the latest phases of wartime research in food and approved dietary practices and nutritional developments, the manual has been reviewed and approved by AMA.

NIMPA VIEWS ON LIMITING SAUSAGE OUTPUT

Officials of the National Independent Meat Packers Association have indicated that the report on the proposed limitation on sausage production, which was published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER magazine of December 18, page 22, has been construed as meaning that NIMPA is supporting limitation of sausage output.

The article in the Provisioner neither stated nor implied such an attitude on the part of NIMPA. It was simply a report on the reasons why OPA is considering the plan and of the reaction of a NIMPA committee to OPA thinking. It was not considered necessary to state (as this has been done several times in the past) as one NIMPA official phrases it:

"We have been unalterably opposed to the idea of restricting the output of sausage of our membership and we have presented our arguments to OPA and WFA, supported by what we considered were convincing arguments. Our opposition in no way conflicts with our sympathy with the non-processing slaughterers and this organization was the first to go on record officially in asking that the non-slaughtering processor be accorded full quota recognition. We have consistently held to this position."

SET DATES FOR 1944 MEAT POINT TABLES

Many meat packers have been contacted by OPA through the cooperation of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, the American Meat Institute, and the National Independent Meat Packers Association, in an effort to find out whether or not it would be possible for both large and small packers to arrange their accounting records to close their books according to the dates listed below. Expressions received from the packers so far indicate that this could be done without causing too much inconvenience. Therefore, it is planned to issue point value tables during the year 1944 to coincide with the following periods:

Opening Dates	Closing Dates (inclusive)
January 2	January 29
January 30	March 4
March 5	April 1
April 2	April 29
April 30	June 3
June 4	July 1
July 2	July 29
July 30	September 2
September 3	September 30
October 1	October 28
October 29	December 2
December 3	December 30

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and LAMINATED PAPERS

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

EXTENDS ITS

BEST WISHES

FOR A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON

TO ITS FRIENDS IN THE INDUSTRY



May the New Year
bring you a full measure of Peace,
Prosperity and Good Fortune

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Up and down the MEAT TRAIL

Personalities and Events of the Week

Charles King of the Southern California Meat Co., Vernon, Calif., reports that the company has under construction six additional brick smokehouses and a new lard rendering building which are expected to be ready for operation by mid-January. The new lard department will be housed in a new two-story brick and concrete building 24 ft. by 60 ft. in size.

Great Western Packing Co., Vernon, Calif., is erecting a new shelter building on its truck lot at a cost of \$1,000, it is reported.

About \$1,000 worth of choice steaks were among the items saved when fire recently destroyed the Nikabob Cafe, Los Angeles.

Construction of two \$25,000 frozen food locker plants at Gladewater, Tex., and Gilmer Tex., will begin as soon as contracts can be let. Each unit will have complete food processing facilities, including slaughter pens.

Raymond Bell, owner of the Atotonilco Ranch, Yerbanis, Durango, Mex., was by presidential decree recently presented with a gold medal and an engraved diploma that stated in part: "... To the man who has done more than any other man for over 40 years for the livestock industry of Mexico." At one time Bell was associated with Cudahy Packing Co. at Kansas City.

The Harris Abattoir, Toronto, Ont., has been sponsoring a cooking school conducted by Miss Audrey Gibson, assistant dietician. The aim of the school is to show the housewives the best way to use their ration coupons, and the many different cuts of meat they can buy.

H. R. Medici, vice president, The Visking Corp., and Mrs. Medici are spending some time in Los Angeles, Calif. They plan to visit their son, who is a student at the University of Southern California.

The Mayer family of H. J. Mayer & Sons Co., Chicago, well-known manufacturers of seasonings and cures, is well represented in the armed forces. Charles Mayer, latest member to enter the services, is in the Navy, stationed at Camp Farragut, Idaho. Frank A. Mayer's two sons, Thomas Michael and Robert James, are in the Marines and Signal Corps, respectively. S. A. Mayer, brother of Frank and Charles, has a son, Basil Hugh, in the Navy.

M. M. Adler, assistant manager of Armour and Company's Miami, Fla., branch, has been appointed manager



SERVICE MEN APPRECIATE THEIR EFFORTS

Charles Griggs (left), president of the Armour Men's Social Club, St. Joseph, Mo., Charles Newman, club member, Felix Tyliksi, chairman of the club's service men's committee, and Miss Flossie McQueen, secretary to George H. Damsel, manager of the Armour St. Joseph plant, looking over some of the hundreds of letters which the club has received from Armour men in the service in appreciation for work done on their behalf. During the past six months, the club has given two parties for the entire enlisted personnel of the U. S. Army Air Transport Command at Rosecrans Field.

of the company's office in Chicago. He succeeds H. E. Stepp, now in the general sales division of Armour's Chicago headquarters.

Eugene Dick was recently made personnel manager of the Kuhner Packing Co., Muncie, Ind. He has been with the company since 1913.

In connection with the recent NIMPA recommendation that there be a two-week moratorium on meat ration points to relieve packinghouse congestion, Philadelphia OPA officials stated that no ruling from OPA headquarters was necessary to accomplish this result, pointing out that butchers were already

authorized to cut both point values and ceiling prices to move meats in danger of spoiling.

H. W. Seinwerth, Swift & Company, has been elected vice president of the National Association of Suggestion Systems. Ezra S. Taylor, Pullman Co., was reelected president of the association.

Joseph and Abe Solomon, formerly engaged in the wholesale meat business in New York for a number of years, recently entered the retail field, holding a gala opening of their newly established market and devoting the entire first day to providing free food and drinks to customers.

Kingan & Co.'s K-P, canned spiced luncheon meat, is now being promoted in newspaper advertisements "for meat eaters on the home front." The product is suggested as "one way to satisfy meat eaters and stretch precious points too!"

Something new in the way of meat mysteries developed recently when four quarters of beef bearing the label of an East St. Louis, Ill., packinghouse were discovered in a gravel pit near a railroad yard office south of Vincennes, Ind. Investigation disclosed that the

★ Industry Honor Roll ★

★
HEAD, ROBERT H.—Staff Sgt. Robert H. Head, former employe in the accounting department at Armour and Company's plant at Ft. Worth, Tex., died in North Africa, according to word received by his parents from the War Department. He entered the Army Air Forces November 15, 1940.

ment had not been stolen from a refrigerator car on the adjacent railroad.

William Morton Hyatt, 71, a retired employe of Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., died recently after an illness of ten months. Hyatt was employed by the packing firm from 1896 until his retirement in 1938, and was a member of the Kingan Old-Timers' club.

The Canada Packers' Operative Society, Toronto, Ont., is busily preparing for presentation of the operetta *Iolanthe* at Eaton auditorium in Toronto during the week of February 21 to 26. Interest in the annual production is running high, and rehearsals are reported very well attended.

A. D. Pierce, head of the A. D. Pierce slaughterhouse, Chester County, Pa., reports that the section of his plant which was recently damaged by fire is being re-built. Work is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that the plant will be back in full operation the first week in January, he states.

Spartanburg, S. C., is getting a new abattoir. The \$40,000 brick, concrete and steel structure will be completed at an early date, it is announced. **Newton Smith** and **Fred Brown** are the owners of the new unit.

Cyril B. Nienaber, 38, employed for 20 years with the Joseph N. Rice Packing Co., Covington, Ky., before entering the Army, died at his home following a short illness. Nienaber had been discharged from the Army last July 30 because of a physical disability.

O. B. Joseph, head of the James Henry Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., has launched an extensive building improvement program under a group of separate building permits for specialized construction, it is announced.

Contract has been awarded for construction of a new shower and locker building, a two-story, reinforced concrete structure, at Swift & Company's plant at San Francisco, it is stated.

Job grading and reclassification schedules calculated to give wage increases ranging up to 17½¢ an hour to about 1,200 workers at five Louisville, Ky., meat packing plants were approved recently by the WLB.

Fire at the Holyoke Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass., recently caused approx-

REPORTS ON ARMY FOOD

Col. Rohland A. Isker, food expert of the QMC subsistence research laboratory, Chicago Quartermaster Depot, speaking at the recent annual banquet of the Chicago Sales Executives' Club regarding his 20,000 mile trip to the war fronts. Seated are **Ralph Keller** (left), **Geo. A. Hormel & Co.**, vice president of the club, and **Bob White**, a club director.



imately \$4,500 worth of damage. The blaze presumably started in a smokehouse.

The Hill Packing Co., Topeka, Kans., recently filed suit in the Supreme Court against Mayor LaGuardia and the New York board of health, charging that the city ordinance prohibiting the sale of horsemeat for animal consumption unless it is de-characterized is void and unenforceable.

San Bernardino Provision Co., San Bernardino, Calif., is the firm name under which **Amos C. Cole** has published an intention to conduct business.

D. C. Kready, Pittsburgh representative, **Geo. A. Hormel & Co.**, Austin, Minn., has been elected secretary of the Pittsburgh Association of Manufacturers Representatives for 1944.

Cincinnati union packinghouse workers asked the OPA this week to suspend the rationing of meats for at least two weeks. **Frank Krack**, international representative of the Butcher Workers Union (A.F.L.) said that packers, wholesalers and retailers are building up an excessive surplus and warned against the danger of spoilage.

More than 350 head of livestock were destroyed in a fire which swept through a large barn on a farm near Caro, Mich. Loss was estimated at \$40,000. A granary and slaughterhouse were also destroyed.

Meat industry men who have become associated with OPA in recent months

include **Raymond A. Meserve**, formerly manager and meat buyer, **George C. Shaw Co.**, Portland Maine, who is now head of the distribution price section, distribution branch of the Food Price Division; **Melvin E. Guggenheim**, former manager, beef department, **Guggenheim Bros. Provision Co.**, Chicago, now business economist, meat branch, Food Rationing Division, and **Anthony Alic**, former assistant to vice president in charge of livestock buying, **Armour and Company**, Chicago, who is now in the meat section, meats, fish, fats and oils branch of the Food Price Division of OPA.

Dr. R. F. Vermilya, general superintendent's office, and **J. F. Costello**, sausage and dried sausage department, **Wilson & Co.**, Chicago, were visitors in New York recently.

C. T. Richardson, construction department, **Swift & Company**, Boston, spent a few days in New York during the past week.

G. M. Foster, vice president, **John Morrell & Co.**, Ottumwa, Ia., was a recent visitor in New York. He attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, and also paid a call at the company's New York plant.

J. A. Simpson, car route manager, **Rath Packing Co.**, Waterloo, Ia., was a recent visitor in the East. While there he spent some time at the company's New York branch.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY
DRESSED HOG BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY
CHICAGO

May we suggest
that you use our
Lard Department

New Southern Concern Plans Expansion Program

The new Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Miss., recently purchased the building occupied by Cudahy Packing Co. there, it is announced. This property will be extensively improved to meet the immediate requirements of the newly formed company as a processing and sales plant. The company has also leased the city abattoir in East Columbus for a slaughtering plant and plans to make extensive improvements to the property. Columbus Packing Co. further plans to acquire a slaughtering plant at some suitable location to meet immediate and long-range requirements. This will be a separate operation from the packing plant itself.

Owners of the new organization are W. C. Faulkner of Dothan, Ala., and M. D. Gilchrist of Columbus. Faulkner has been in the packing business for 21 years. He established the Faulkner Packing Co. at Dothan, Ala., and operated it successfully for many years before leasing it to other interests. Gilchrist has been associated with Cudahy for 17 years in various capacities. The promoters of the new industry state that they hope to have the plant in operation within the next two or three months.

Buy War Bonds regularly to assure victory.

Meat Plant Accident Frequency Up in 1942

The meat packing industry's frequency rate of accidents for 1942 rose 10 per cent over 1941, as compared with a slight drop in the all-industry rate, according to the annual report of the National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago. This is the fourth successive year in which the frequency has increased, but it is still 42 per cent below the 1928 base. The best recent record was made in 1938 when the frequency was 64 per cent lower than the base year.

Severity of accidents within the industry, after rising for three successive years, dropped 24 per cent in 1942, and is now 57 per cent below 1928. The 1941-42 improvement was considerably larger than most reductions by other industries, and the net reduction since 1928 exceeds the average for all industries. Although the 1942 frequency rate was influenced strongly by less severe injuries, the history of the industry, it is stated, indicates that permanent partial disabilities are a major problem. The frequency rate of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours for the meat packing industry for 1942 is 19.39 per cent. Days lost per 1,000,000 man-hours ran 1.06 per cent for the year 1942.

Small plants not only experienced the highest frequency rate in 1942, but also the greatest increase over 1941.

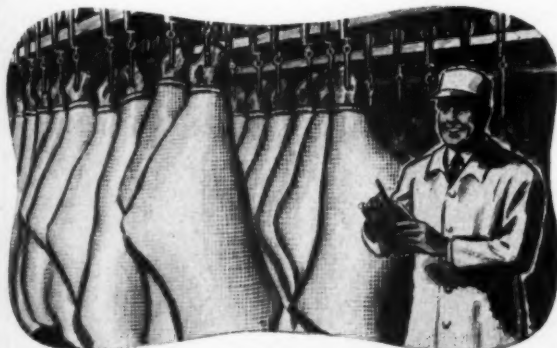
Nevertheless, in comparison with 1933, they are the only group showing improvement. Frequency rates in both large and middle-sized plants increased during the ten-year period, until they were 55 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, above the 1933 rate, the report states.

Some of the principal types of accidents which occurred in meat plants and other industrial plants during 1942 and the percentage comparison are given in the following table:

Type of Accident	All Industries	Meat Packing Industry
All Types.....	100.0%	100.0%
Handling objects.....	26.0	29.1
Machines.....	18.8	9.8
Falls of persons.....	16.9	20.9
Vehicles.....	7.3	3.7
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	6.9	7.5
Falling objects.....	5.6	3.9
Hand tools.....	5.3	13.8
Explosions, electricity, heat.....	4.9	3.3
Poisonous substances.....	1.1	1.2
Cause not reported and other.....	7.2	6.9

CHAIN STORE SALES

Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended December 4 totaled \$45,875,182, a decrease of 1.09 per cent from the \$46,382,610 volume reported by the company during the comparable 1942 period. Cumulative sales for the 48 weeks ended December 4 totaled \$542,116,415, down 2 per cent from the comparable 1942 period.



SAFEGUARDING FOOD For Far-Away Fighters



American meat packers may well be proud of their role in this war. They have extended themselves to the limit not only to provide these Fighting Yanks with the choicest meats our nation affords, but have extended themselves to the utmost to make sure those finer meats reach distant combat zones in prime condition. Among other precautions, millions of square yards of ADLER Stockinette are used every month to help assure such delivery. May we know your requirements?

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PLANT OPERATIONS

Ideas for Operating Men

WHEN IS DRY MELTER CHARGE FINISHED?

Although a good many rendering department operators still use the "rule of finger" method for determining when a dry melter charge is finished, in other plants there is more and more dependence on instruments for controlling the rendering process in all stages.

The "sample and feel" system is accurate when used by an experienced workman but it is difficult to transmit such judgment to others. Here is how the finishing stage is described by one operator:

Rub the sample between the thumb and forefinger; if the sample feels gritty the material is done, but if it is gluey and wet the cooking should continue. Or, put a sample about the size of a walnut in a small scrap of burlap. Bring the edges of the fabric together to form a bag and squeeze out the grease with a twisting motion. Open the sack and note whether the cracklings adhere to the burlap. If they do the cooking must be continued; if not, the process is complete.

Rendering by instrument is based on records that show the temperatures at which batches of various types of material have been finished in the past. When the operator has a charge of material similar to others on which there are temperature records he can finish cooking at the temperature which experience has shown to be suitable.

During most of the rendering process there is no internal pressure in the melter and the temperature stays around 212 degs. F. or below; however, when the moisture has been evaporated from the material the temperature begins to rise and cooking is nearly finished.

GET ALL THE AMMONIA

It is easy for the packer refrigeration plant operator to short change his firm if he is not careful to evacuate completely ammonia cylinders when charging the system. Following is correct procedure:

The first step is to place the full cylinder on the scale and obtain the weight including the valve hood. This should check with the tag weight. Connect the cylinder to the low side (charging connection should be as short as possible) with the end of the drum raised about 6 in. from the floor. This puts all the liquid up close to the discharge pipe. Make sure that all fittings are tight and slowly release the liquid to the low pressure side. When frost

appears on the bottom of the cylinder it is probably empty.

Then evacuate the cylinder to a vacuum; allow it to stand and take another drag on it. Close the valve tightly and disconnect the container. Check weigh the cylinder, using a compound gauge and check valve, to determine conclusively if all the liquid has been withdrawn. The dip pipe should always face downward.

In this connection it is well to remember that the loss of vapor alone in the

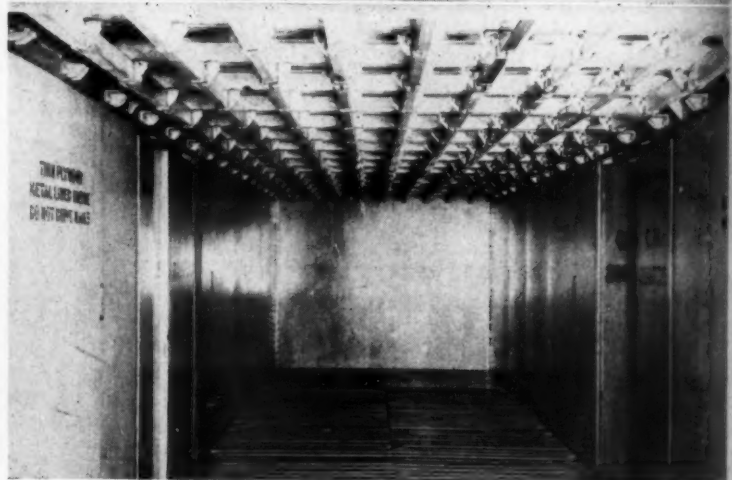
cylinder at 150 lbs. pressure is 5 pct.

By reversing the process an ammonia charge can be withdrawn from the refrigerating system. This should be carried out with the cylinder on a scale and the container should be charged only to the capacity stamped on it.

Drums should be stored in a cool place and should never be allowed to stand in the sun.

TELLS STORY OF SOAP

A new booklet setting forth the generally little-known part that soap plays in modern civilization has been issued by Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati. Titled "Soap: Tool of Peace, Weapon of War," the illustrated booklet explains how soap is made, how it is employed in numerous industrial processes and how glycerine is used.



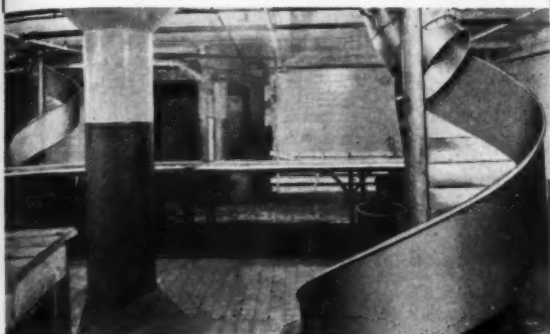
SOLVED THE BRINE DISCOLORATION PROBLEM

Salt left on the roofs of refrigerator cars of the Canadian National Railways was dissolved by rain into a brine which washed down over the sides of the car, causing deterioration in the conventional color.

In order to prevent this discoloration the mechanical section of the operation department of the railroad made a number of tests and finally adopted two brine-resisting paints, grey in color, for use on refrigerator cars. The cars are now painted grey with the exception of the stencilling and the Maple Leaf monogram, which is in tuscan red.

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Lower your meat products



on Standard Stainless Steel Spiral Chutes. Easy to clean—these spirals save manual effort and time for more essential work.

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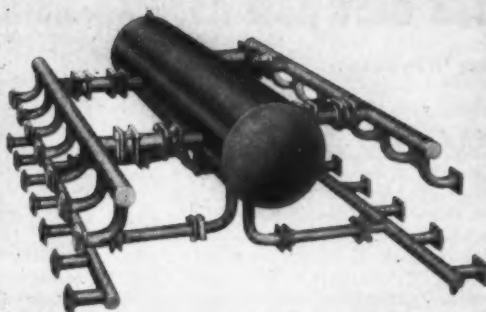
FOR USE on single brush or commercial three-brush machines. A new design core that provides for refilling by your mechanic. Extra Fullergript Refills may be stocked for quick application to the original Fuller cores. No need to buy extra cores. Fuller Brush Refills contain heavier pack of material, held in indestructible steel backing. Will outwear ordinary brushes four to seven times.

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WHITLOCK refrigerating equipment is designed for utmost efficiency and economy . . . each unit specially engineered for its particular location and service. WHITLOCK's long experience in designing and building such equipment for the packing and other industries assures the use of proper materials and the correct construction to withstand working temperatures and pressures.

Our plant is equipped to manufacture units in accordance with A.S.M.E. code, including stress relieving and x-ray. We have a large force of qualified welders and adequate stocks of fabricating materials.

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THE CLEVELAND COTTON PRODUCTS CO.

Makers of the famous Tutledge Beef Clothing
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

DSC 3 AMENDED

(Continued from page 10.)

following rates for each grade:

	Cents per pound
AA or Choice.....	1.0
A or Good.....	1.45
B, Commercial or Medium.....	.9
C, Utility or Common.....	.5
Canner and Cutter.....	.5
Bologna Bulls.....	.5

(b) *Reporting.* Every applicant who files an application for cattle slaughtered in an accounting period beginning after December 25, 1943, shall report by grades the dressed carcass weight of beef produced from such cattle, and payment will be based on the live weight equivalent of the amount in each grade at separate grade rates, except that:

1) Any applicant who slaughters 25,000 lbs. or less of cattle, live weight, in all his establishments (including cattle custom killed for him) in any one accounting period may file applications based only on his total live weight of cattle slaughtered, and the applicable rate of payment shall be one cent (\$0.01) a pound for all of his grades of cattle. 2) Any applicant who slaughters more than 25,000 lbs. of cattle, live weight, in all of his establishments (including cattle custom killed for him) in any one accounting period may file applications reporting his total live weight

of cattle slaughtered and the applicable rate of payment shall be five-tenths of a cent (\$0.005) a pound for each of his grades of cattle.

(c) *Grading.* Every applicant who reports his cattle slaughter by grades in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, shall report the carcass grades as determined by an official grader of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, unless the applicant has applied for grading by such an official and has been refused such grading in writing since July 1, 1943. If an applicant reports by carcass grades determined by his own graders, payment shall be made by grades at the separate grade rates, but the total payment shall not exceed the total number of pounds, live weight, of cattle slaughtered, multiplied by one cent (\$0.01) a pound.

(d) *Weighing.* Dressed carcass weights must be reported as chilled weights, after 24 hours in the cooler, less allowance for washing, shrouding, and other factors which would distort the percentage of the total weight represented by each of the various grades, or result in either overstating or understating the actual dressed carcass chilled weights.

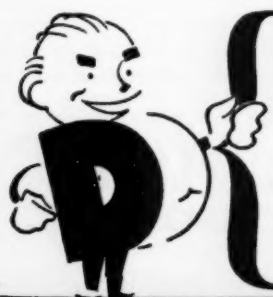
(e) *Amount of Live Weight.* Payment will be made at the separate grade rates on the total amount of actual live weight of cattle slaughtered in all grades, distributed among the grades

in the same proportion as the calculated live weight in each grade computed from the dressed weight in that grade by using the applicable conversion factors certified to Defense Supplies Corporation by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration. The calculated live weight in each grade shall be that computed in accordance with Section 17(b).

A new Section 16 is added as follows:
Section 16. Cost of Live Cattle. Every applicant, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, who files an application for payment for cattle slaughtered during an accounting period beginning after December 25, 1943, shall report his total cost of cattle purchased during such an accounting period on forms approved by Defense Supplies Corporation.

(a) *Applications for Payment by Grade.* Every applicant who files an application for payment reporting slaughter by grades in accordance with Section 15, for cattle slaughtered during an accounting period beginning after December 25, 1943, shall report on each such application his total cost of live cattle purchased during the period covered by his application for slaughter in the establishment covered by the claim, subject to the following qualifications:

1) Such applications shall report only cost of cattle purchased for slaughter



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

within 30 days, and shall not report cost of cattle purchased for resale alive, or purchased for feeding for more than 30 days. 2) Such applications shall not include any cattle slaughtered which were not purchased by the applicant within 30 days of slaughter. 3) Such application shall not include cattle slaughtered which were purchased by the applicant from a member of a 4-H Club, Future Farmers of America, or other recognized farm youth organizations, if such sales are made at the place and time of a fair, show or exhibition.

(b) *Separate Application for Payment by Grade on Cattle Excluded Under 16(a).*

1) Every applicant who files an application for payment reporting slaughter by grades, for cattle slaughtered during an accounting period beginning after December 25, 1943, may file separate applications for cattle slaughtered during such accounting period which are excluded from his applications under paragraphs (a) (2) and (a) (3) of this section. Such separate applications shall report the slaughter by grades; shall not include a report of the cost of such cattle; shall be filed with the application covering other cattle slaughtered in the same establishment during the same period; and, in the case of cattle excluded under paragraph (a) (3) of this Section, shall be accompanied by a written statement approving such sale, signed by a county agricultural agent, a county club agent, a vocational agricultural instructor, or the chief ad-

ministrator of the state department of agriculture. All pertinent provisions of this regulation shall apply to such separate applications.

2) If records are not available to make complete separate reports of the cattle slaughtered, for cattle purchased for slaughter within thirty (30) days and for cattle which were not purchased by the applicant within thirty (30) days of slaughter, Defense Supplies Corporation shall have the right to require reports and applications in such form as will supply information as to the applicant's cost of live cattle.

(c) *Applications for Payment Without Grading.*

1) Any applicant who elects, under Section 15, paragraph (b) (1), to file an application for payment based on his total live weight of cattle slaughtered, shall not be required to report his cost of cattle purchased during such accounting period. 2) Any applicant who elects, under Section 15, paragraph (b) (2) to file an application for payment based on his total live weight of cattle slaughtered, shall be required to report his cost of cattle purchased during such accounting period, and all the cattle he purchased shall be considered to be of the grade of bologna bulls in computing his permissible maximum cost, and of the grade of cutter and canner in computing his permissible minimum cost under Section 17, paragraph (c).

A new Section 17 is added, as follows:

Section 17. Deductions from Applications for Cattle. — Defense Supplies Corporation shall deduct from each claim covering cattle slaughtered during any accounting period beginning after December 25, 1943, of any applicant who is required to report the amount of his cost of cattle by Section 16 of this regulation, the net amount by which the total of the cost to such slaughterer of live cattle purchased during such accounting period either (1) is below the total cost he would have had at the lower of the applicable established prices, or (2) exceeds the total cost he would have had at the higher of the applicable established prices. Such deductions shall be computed as follows:

(a) *Cost of Cattle.* The total cost of cattle shall include all charges for transportation to the applicant's establishment, including charges for feeding, watering, and bedding enroute, but shall not include commissions or other service charges, or any allowance for shrinkage, subject to the following qualifications:

1) The cost reported shall be of cattle purchased during the period covered by the application, for slaughter within 30 days in the establishment covered by the application, except that Defense Supplies Corporation shall have the right to require an allowance for changes in inventory of live cattle at the beginning and end of such period.

(Continued on page 39.)

APPRECIATION ... Isn't Dead

War brings many casualties. But Viking Pump Company has not and will not permit appreciation of your business to be listed among them.

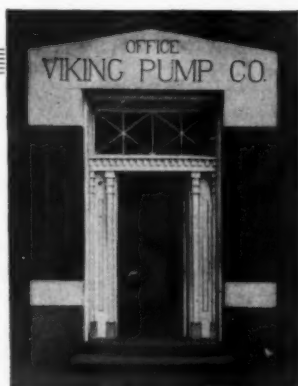
It's true the Army and the Navy have been Viking's top customers since Pearl Harbor. And we're proud, of course, to be called on to do our bit toward winning the War. But we'll always remember, with deep appreciation, that it was the patronage, the confidence and the loyalty of civilian customers, cemented throughout the years, that helped Viking attain a position of leadership.

We look forward to Victory ... to the days of Peace when we shall again be privileged to provide customary, efficient service for civilian customers, large and small, in many industries. In the meantime, keep up-to-date on Viking Rotary Pumps.

Write today for our Catalog 42-G, which gives you illustrations, descriptions and complete specifications on every pump in the Viking line. It's FREE and will be sent postpaid to you by return mail.



VIKING Pump COMPANY
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA



Guard Against Flavor Loss...
use *Stange's*
C.O.S. SEASONINGS
FOR *full flavor*



*Ask the
Stange Chef*

WM. J. STANGE CO.

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Sausage Production in November Sags; First Decline in 7 Months

FOR the first time in seven months, production of sausage under federal inspection showed a decline in November. This decline was comparatively small, however, and the output of sausage products continues to run at high levels. While the manufacture of smoked and/or cooked and dried sausage was reduced compared with a month earlier, the production of fresh sausage continued to soar, moving to a record high monthly total of 41,808,594 lbs., compared with the October volume of 38,281,082 lbs. In November, 1942, a total of only 24,495,166 lbs. of fresh sausage was manufactured.

November production of smoked and/or cooked sausage totaled 90,474,603 lbs. compared with 95,143,936 lbs. in October and 74,159,361 lbs. in November, 1942. Production of dried sausage was also reduced somewhat, the November total standing at 12,549,874 lbs. compared with 13,270,457 lbs. a month earlier and 9,280,374 lbs. in November, 1942.

With hog slaughter during November reaching all-time record numbers, production of all pork items showed advances over the preceding month. Sharp increases were noted in the volume of pork placed in cure, at 349,691,950 lbs.; smoked and/or dried pork, at 190,750,468 lbs.; cooked pork, at 38,775,747 lbs., and canned pork, at 70,131,665 lbs. At the same time, beef meats in these groups showed a reduction compared with the October figures. Canned beef alone showed a slight increase over the preceding month.

The November production of all canned meats and meat food products was larger than the October figure but

somewhat smaller than the production for the same month in 1942.

A total of 46,016,758 lbs. of bacon was produced under federal inspection in November. This total compared with 44,568,538 lbs. a month earlier and only 25,171,746 lbs. in November, 1942.

The November manufacture of loaf, headcheese, chili con carne, jellied products, etc., amounted to 20,386,726 lbs. compared with 22,182,217 lbs. in October. The production for November compared with 17,591,130 lbs. in

the corresponding month of 1942.

The huge hog slaughter in November sent lard production totals soaring. The volume for that month at 330,170,022 lbs. was the greatest since July, and compared with 241,420,629 lbs. in October. November, 1942, lard production amounted to 240,381,534 lbs.

The November production of oleo stock, edible tallow, compound containing animal fat, oleomargarine containing animal fat, and miscellaneous fats and greases showed a reduction from the October volume.

Production of pork fat during November was larger than in October as a result of heavy hog selling and the year-to-date total was also above a year ago.

*MEAT PRODUCTS PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

	Nov. 1943 lbs.	Nov. 1942 lbs.	11 mos. 1943 lbs.	11 mos. 1942 lbs.
Meat placed in cure—				
Beef	11,425,845	7,080,224	138,584,000	118,545,000
Pork	349,691,950	267,190,684	3,237,511,000	2,806,191,000
Smoked and/or dried—				
Beef	4,479,718	4,147,375	38,388,000	61,800,000
Pork	190,750,468	138,743,833	1,998,426,000	1,632,547,000
Sausage				
Fresh (finished)	41,808,594	24,495,166	351,384,000	170,062,000
Smoked and/or cooked	90,474,603	74,159,361	913,155,000	731,150,000
To be dried or semi-dried	12,549,874	9,280,374	134,826,000	111,951,000
Total sausage	144,833,071	107,934,901	1,397,363,000	1,009,900,000
Loaf, head cheese, chili con carne, jellied products, etc.	20,386,726	17,591,130	225,925,000	162,886,000
Cooked meat—				
Beef	3,398,509	1,312,939	15,414,000	9,290,000
Pork	38,775,747	19,213,395	66,991,000	286,254,000
Canned meat and meat food products—				
Beef	10,988,898	19,080,613	97,528,000	138,831,000
Pork	70,131,665	73,460,834	1,124,572,000	872,966,000
Sausage	19,906,095	29,086,860	219,633,000	250,789,000
Soup	29,448,497	29,206,285	188,402,000	129,086,000
All other	52,000,810	72,100,809	443,995,000	425,809,000
Total canned meat	182,475,965	222,937,401	2,074,095,000	1,917,131,000
Bacon (sliced)	46,016,758	25,171,746	441,342,000	326,821,000
Lard—rendered, refined, canned	330,170,022	240,381,534	2,979,003,000	2,585,296,000
Pork fat—rendered, refined, canned	30,246,457	23,062,092	306,127,000	262,820,000
Oleo stock	10,880,270	11,426,011	123,737,000	141,824,000
Edible tallow	8,406,112	7,730,098	106,516,000	84,065,000
Compound containing animal fat	27,475,347	23,272,064	307,916,000	257,641,000
Oleomargarine containing animal fat	5,069,684	5,420,833	57,063,000	53,967,000
Miscellaneous	4,574,802	1,285,126	35,213,000	31,795,000

*This figure represents "inspection pounds" as some of the products may have been inspected and recorded more than once due to having been subjected to more than one distinct processing treatment such as curing first and then canning.

HOGS CUT LESS PROFITABLY AS PRODUCT PRICES BREAK

(Chicago costs and prices, first three days of week.)

	Pct. live wt.	Pct. fin. yield	Price per lb.	per cwt. alive	per cwt. fin. yield
Regular hams	14.0	20.2	21.4	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.32
Skinned hams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picnics	5.7	8.1	19.3	1.10	1.56
Boston butts	4.3	6.1	24.5	1.05	1.49
Loins (blade in)	10.1	14.6	23.3	2.35	3.40
Bellies, S. P.	11.1	15.9	17.3	1.92	2.75
Bellies, D. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fat backs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plates and jowls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw leaf	2.9	4.1	10.1	.29	.41
P. S. lard, rend. wt.	12.9	18.1	12.8	1.65	2.32
Spareribs	1.6	2.3	16.0	.26	.37
Regular trimmings	3.2	4.5	17.5	.56	.79
Feet, tails, neckbones	2.0	2.9	.....	.12	.18
Credit for subsidy	.....	.....	.....	.52	.70
Offal and miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.86
TOTAL YIELD	70.0	100.0	.....	\$14.39	\$20.55
AND VALUE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of hogs	.....	.....	.....	\$13.44	.....
Condemnation loss	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....
Handling and overhead	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....
TOTAL COST PER CWT.	.....	.....	.....	\$14.05	\$20.67
TOTAL VALUE	.....	.....	.....	14.39	20.55
+Cutting margin	.....	.....	.....	.34	.48
+Margin last week	.....	.....	.....	.42	.59

The first significant break in product prices below the ceiling level occurred in the Chicago market this week which, coupled with a slight decline in the average cost of hogs, resulted in a reduction in the plus cutting margin for light butchers. Both picnics and pork trimmings eased off and, as a result, contributed smaller amounts to total product value. The plus cutting margin on 190- to 220-lb. hogs, live basis, for the first three days of the week was only 34c against 42c last week. Cut-out on heavier hogs changed as a result of product value reductions.

FROZEN POULTRY STOCKS

Stocks of frozen poultry on hand December 1, 1943, compared with the same date in 1942:

	Dec. 1, 1943 M lbs.	Dec. 1, 1942 M lbs.	Dec. 1, 1941 5-7225 10000 M lbs.
Broilers	12,448	10,794	10,800
Fryers	15,537	16,467	13,110
Roasters	28,497	36,245	31,300
Fowls	40,051	44,064	28,232
Turkeys	14,557	12,741	8,000
Ducks	2,394	8,024	8,000
Miscellaneous	17,433	19,333	22,000
Unclassified	8,283	13,948	.....
Total poultry	197,382	193,263	194,200

Figures shown are subject to revision. Revised figures will appear in next month's report.

CHICAGO PROV. SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended December 18 1943, were reported as follows:

	Week Dec. 18	Previous week	Same week '42
Cured meats, lbs.	35,978,000	35,477,000	30,133,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	55,838,000	47,968,000	53,961,000
Lards, lbs.	900,000	12,468,000	133,000

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25, 1943

for **THIS** battle, G. H. Q.

★ Here's how you—yes, **YOU**—can carry out a smashing "pincer movement" against the Axis. Swing in on one flank with increased production of war goods! Drive in on the other with redoubled purchases of War Bonds through your Pay-Roll Savings Plan!

You're an officer in both of these drives. Your personal leadership is equally vital to both. But have you followed the progress of your Pay-Roll Savings Plan as closely as you have your production?

Do you know about the new Treasury Department quotas for the current Pay-Roll Allotment Drive? *Quotas running about 50% above the former figures?* You see, these new quotas are based on the fact that the armed forces need more money than ever to win the war, while the average worker has more money than ever before to spend. Particularly so, on a *family income* basis—since in so many families several members are working, now.

Remember, the bond charts of today are the sales curves of tomorrow! Not only will these War Bonds implement our victory—they'll guard against inflation, and they'll furnish billions of dollars of purchasing power to help American business re-establish itself in the markets of peace.

So get this new family income plan working at once. Your local War Finance Committee will give you all the details of the new plan. Act today!



This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council and the U. S. Treasury Department.

LET'S KEEP ON

Backing the Attack!

This Space is a Contribution to America's All-Out War Effort by

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The National Provisioner—December 25, 1943



MEAT AND SUPPLIES PRICES

Chicago

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

†Carcass Beef

	Week ended Dec. 22, 1943 per lb.
Steer, hfr., choice, all wts.	21
Steer, hfr., good, all wts.	20
Steer, hfr., commercial, all wts.	18
Steer, hfr., utility, all wts.	16
Cow, commercial and good, all wts.	18
Cow, utility, all wts.	16
Hindquarters, choice	23 1/4
Forequarters, choice	19
Cow hindquarters, good and commercial	19 1/4
Cow forequarters, good and commercial	17

†Beef Cuts

Steer, hfr., short loins, choice	33
Steer, hfr., short loins, good	30 1/4
Steer, hfr., short loins, commercial	25 1/4
Steer, hfr., short loins, utility	22 1/4
Cow, short loins, good and commercial	25 1/4
Cow, short loins, utility	22 1/4
Steer, heifer round, choice	22 1/4
Steer, heifer round, good	21 1/4
Steer, heifer round, commercial	19 1/4
Steer, heifer round, utility	16 1/4
Steer, hfr., loin, choice	30
Steer, hfr., loin, good	28 1/4
Steer, hfr., loin, commercial	23 1/4
Cow loin, utility	20 1/4
Cow round, good and commercial	19 1/4
Cow round, utility	16 1/4
Steer, heifer rib, choice	24 1/4
Steer, heifer rib, good	23 1/4
Steer, heifer rib, commercial	21 1/4
Steer, heifer rib, utility	19 1/4
Cow rib, good and commercial	21 1/4
Cow rib, utility	19 1/4
Steer, hfr., sirloin, choice	27 1/4
Steer, hfr., sirloin, good	24 1/4
Steer, hfr., sirloin, commercial	21 1/4
Steer, hfr., cow flank, all grades	18 1/4
Cow sirloin, good and commercial	21 1/4
Cow sirloin, utility	18 1/4
Steer, hfr., flank steak, all grades	24
Cow flank steak, all grades	24
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, choice	20 1/4
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, good	19 1/4
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, commercial	18
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, utility	16
Cow reg. chuck, good and commercial	18
Cow reg. chuck, utility	16
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, choice	19
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, good	18 1/4
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, commercial	16 1/4
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, utility	15 1/4
Cow, c.e. chuck, good and commercial	16 1/4
Cow, c.e. chuck, utility	15 1/4
Steer, hfr., forebark, all grades	12 1/4
Cow forebark, all grades	12 1/4
Steer, heifer brisket, choice	16 1/4
Steer, heifer brisket, good	14 1/4
Steer, heifer brisket, commercial	14 1/4
Steer, heifer brisket, utility	14 1/4
Cow brisket, good and commercial	14 1/4
Cow brisket, utility	14 1/4
Steer, heifer back, choice	21 1/4
Steer, heifer back, good	20 1/4
Cow back, good and commercial	19
Cow back, utility	16 1/4
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, choice	19 1/4
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, good	18 1/4
Cow arm chuck, good and commercial	18 1/4
Cow arm chuck, utility	15 1/4
Steer, hfr., short plate, good and choice	14 1/4
Steer, hfr., short plate, comm. and utility	13 1/4
Cow short plate, good and commercial	13 1/4
Cow short plate, utility	13 1/4

†Quotations on beef items include permitted additions for Zone 5, plus 50c per cwt. for local delivery.

Veal

Choice carcass	20 1/4
Good carcass	19 1/4
Choice saddles	25

*Beef Products

Brains	7 1/4
Hearts, cap off	15 1/4
Tongues, fresh or frozen	22 1/4
Sweetbreads	23 1/4
Ox-tails, under 1/2 lb.	8 1/4
Tripe, scalded	18 @ 8 1/4
Tripe, cooked	16 @ 8 1/4
Livers, unblemished	23 1/4
Kidneys	11 1/4

†Quoted below ceiling.

*Veal Products

Brains	9 1/4
Calf livers, Type A	49 1/4
Sweetbreads, Type A	39 1/4

*Prices carlot and loose basis. For lots under 500 lbs. add \$0.625 per cwt. in shipping containers, add 5 lb. container (sweetbreads, brains & cutlets only) \$2.00.

**Lamb

Choice lambs	2535
Good lambs	2385
Medium lambs	2185
Choice hindquarter	2910
Good hindquarter	2135
Choice fore	2185
Good fore	2060
†Lamb tongues, Type A	14 1/4

**Mutton

Choice sheep	1260
Good sheep	1135
Choice saddles	1560
Good saddles	1435
Choice fore	965
Good fore	860
Mutton legs, choice	1685
Mutton loins, choice	1560

**Quotations on lamb and mutton are for Zone 5 and include 10c for stockinette, plus 25c per cwt. for delivery.

*Fresh Pork and Pork Products

Reg. pork loins, under 12 lbs. av.	22 1/4
Picnics	19
Tenderloins	31 1/4
Skinned shoulders	21 1/4
Spareribs, under 3 lbs.	15 1/4
Boston butts, 4 to 8 lbs. av.	24 1/4
Boneless butts, cellar trim.	29
Neck bones	4
Pigs' feet, short cut	10
Kidneys	13
Livers, unblemished	19 @ 11
Brains	15 @ 6
Ears	17 1/4 @ 6
Snouts, lean out	18 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Snouts, lean in	18 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Heads	8
Chitterlings	8

*Prices carlot and loose basis.

†Quoted below ceiling.

*WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Fancy regular hams, 14/16 lbs.	26 1/4
parchment paper	26 1/4
Fancy skinned hams, 14/16 lbs.	26 1/4
parchment paper	26 1/4
Picnics, 4/8 lbs. short shank, wrapped	26 1/4
Fancy bacon, 6/8 lbs. wrapped	26 1/4
Standard bacon, 6/8 lbs. wrapped	24
No. 1 beef sets, smoked	46 1/4
Insides, O Grade	44 1/4
Outsides, O Grade	42 1/4
Knuckles, O Grade	42 1/4

*Quotations on pork items for less than 500 lb. lots and include wrapping and shipping containers.

*VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	\$22.50
Lamb tongue, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	28.50
Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	31.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	34.50
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	34.50

*BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Clear fat pork:	
70-80 pieces	\$23.50
80-100 pieces	25.50
100-125 pieces	25.50
Clear plate pork, 25-35 pieces	23.00
Brisket pork	26.50
Plate beef, 200-lb. bbl.	32.50
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. bbl.	34.00

*Quotation on pork items are for less than 5,000 lb. lots and include all permitted additions, except boxing and local delivery.

SAUSAGE MATERIALS

Carlot basis, Chicago zone, loose basis.	
Regular pork trimmings	116 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Special lean pork trimmings 85%	127 1/4 @ 27 1/4
Extra lean pork trimmings 95%	29 1/4
Pork cheek meat	18
Pork hearts	12
Pork livers	13
Boneless bull meat	17 1/4
Boneless chucks	17
Shank meat	16 1/4
Beef trimmings	15 1/4
Dressed canners	12 1/4
Dressed cutter cows	12 1/4
Dressed bologna bulls	13 1/4
Tongues, canner, fresh or froz.	16 1/4

†Quoted below ceiling.

DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	55
Thuringer	31
Farmer	41
Holsteiner	41
B. C. salami, choice, hog bungs	54
Milano, salami, choice, hog bungs	52
B. C. salami, new condition	52
Frisses, choice, in hog middles	unquoted
Genoa style salami, choice	63
Pepperoni	50 1/2
Mortadella, new condition	28
Cappicola (cooked)	45
Prosciutto hams	36 1/4

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

(Quotations cover Type 2)

†Pork sausage, hog casings	29 1/4
†Pork sausage, bulk	29 1/4
†Frankfurters, in sheep casings	29 1/4
†Frankfurters, in hog casings	29 1/4
†Bologna, natural casings	29 1/4
†Bologna, in artificial casings	29 1/4
Liver sausage, fresh, in beef casings	29 1/4
Liver sausage, fresh, in hog bungs	29 1/4
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs	29 1/4
Head cheese	29 1/4
New England, natural casings	29 1/4
Minced luncheon, natural casings	29 1/4
Tongue and blood	29 1/4
Blood sausage	29 1/4
Souse sausage	29 1/4
Polish sausage	29 1/4

†Prices based on zone 5, plus \$1.50 per cwt. for sales to retailers and purveyors of meals where no local delivery is made. Prices include boxing or packaging costs.

CURING MATERIALS

Nitrite of soda (Chgo. whse. stock):	
In 425-lb. bbls., delivered	8 1/4
Saltpeper, less than 100 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y.	8 1/4
Dbl. refined granulated	12 1/4
Small crystals	12 1/4
Medium crystals	12 1/4
Large crystals	12 1/4
Pure rfd. gran. nitrate of soda	4 1/4
Pure rfd. powdered nitrate of soda	4 1/4
Salt, per ton, in minimum car of 80,000 lbs.	
only f.o.b. Chicago, per ton:	
Granulated, kiln dried	12 1/4
Medium, kiln dried	12 1/4
Rock, bulk, 40 ton cars	12 1/4
Sugar	
Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans	2 1/4
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners (2%)	5 1/4
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags	5 1/4
f. o. b. refiners, extra 2 1/2 %	5 1/4
Dextrose, in car lots, per cwt. (cotton)	4 1/4
in paper bags	4 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS

(F. O. B. Chicago)

Beef casings:	
Domestic rounds, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	16 @ 30
Domestic rounds, over 1 3/4 in.	16 @ 30
Export rounds, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	40 @ 30
Export rounds, medium, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	23 @ 30
Export rounds, narrow, 1 1/2 in.	23 @ 30
No. 1 weasands	.05 @ 30
No. 2 weasands	.05 @ 30
No. 1 bungs	.16 @ 30
No. 2 bungs	.10 @ 30
Middles sewing, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	.40 @ 30
Middles, select, wide, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	.50 @ 30
Middles, select, extra, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	.80 @ 30
Middles, select, extra, 2 1/2 in. & up	1.10 @ 30
Dried or salted bladders, per piece:	
12-15 in. wide, flat	.08 @ 30
16-12 in. wide, flat	.08 @ 30
8-10 in. wide, flat	.02 1/2 @ 30
6-8 in. wide, flat	.02 @ 30
Hog casings:	
Extra narrow, 20 mm. & ds.	2.00 @ 1 1/2
Narrow mediums, 29 @ 32 mm.	2.50 @ 1 1/2
Medium, 32 @ 35 mm.	2.00 @ 1 1/2
English, medium, 35 @ 38 mm.	1.75 @ 1 1/2
Wide, 38 @ 43 mm.	1.60 @ 1 1/2
Wide, wide, 43 mm.	1.50 @ 1 1/2
Export bungs	.22 @ 30
Large prime bungs	.17 @ 30
Medium prime bungs	.13 @ 30
Small prime bungs	.10 @ 30
Middle, per set	.20 @ 30

SPICES

(Basis Chicago, original bbls., bags or bulk)

Allspice, prime	Whole 30
Resifted	31
Chili pepper	31
Powder	40
Cloves, Amboy	25
Zanibar	25
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	33
Mace, Fancy Banda	1.06
East Indies	95
East & West Indies Blend	95
Mustard, brown, fancy	120
No. 1	120
Nutmeg, fancy Banda	67
East Indies	58
East & West Indies Blend	58
Paprika, Spanish	19
Pepper, Cayenne	12
Red No. 1	19
Black Malabar	11
Black Lampong	8 1/4
Pepper, white Singapore	15 1/4
*Munich	16
*Packers	16
*Nominal quotations.	

SEEDS AND HERBS

Caraway seed	83
Cominos seed	18 1/4
Coriander Morocco bleached	19
Coriander Morocco natural No. 1	15 1/4
Mustard seed, fancy yellow	25
American	12
Majoram, Chilean	51
Oregano	19

MARKET PRICES

New York

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From The National Provisioner Daily Market Service

DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES

City Dressed

Steer, heifer, choice.....	22
Steer, heifer, good.....	21
Steer, heifer, commercial.....	19
Steer, heifer, utility.....	17
Over, good and commercial.....	19

The above quotations do not include charges for butchering but do include 50c per cwt. for local delivery.

KOSHER BEEF CUTS

Steer, heifer, triangle, choice.....	21½
Steer, heifer, triangle, good.....	20½
Steer, heifer, triangle, commercial.....	19½
Steer, heifer, triangle, utility.....	17½
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, choice.....	24
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, good.....	22½
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, commercial.....	21½
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, utility.....	18½

Above quotations include permitted additions for Zone 9, plus \$1.50 per cwt. for koshering plus 50c per cwt. for local delivery.

Steer, heifer, rib, choice.....	25½
Steer, heifer, rib, good.....	24½
Steer, heifer, rib, commercial.....	22½
Steer, heifer, rib, utility.....	20
Steer, heifer, loin, choice.....	21
Steer, hfr., loin, good.....	29½
Steer, hfr., loin, commercial.....	24½
Steer, hfr., loin, utility.....	21½

Above prices are for Zone 9, plus 50c per cwt. for delivery. Additions for kosher cuts, where permitted, are not included in prices.

FRESH PORK CUTS

Pork loins, fresh, 12 lbs. down.....	23½
Shoulders, regular.....	20½
Butts, regular, 4/8 lbs.....	24½
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.....	23½
Hams, skinned fresh, under 14 lbs.....	25½
Picnics, fresh, bone in.....	19½
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	31½
Pork trimmings, regular.....	19½
Spareribs, medium.....	18½

Western

Pork loins, fresh, 10/12 lbs.....	26½
Shoulders, regular.....	21½
Butts, boneless, C. T.....	31
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.....	24
Hams, skinned, under 14 lbs.....	26
Picnics, bone in.....	19½
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	31½
Pork trimmings, regular.....	19½
Spareribs, medium.....	19
Boston butts, 4/8 lbs.....	27½

COOKED HAMS

Cooked hams, skin on, fattened, 8 lbs. down.....	44
Cooked hams, skinless, fattened, 8 lbs. down.....	47½

SMOKED MEATS

Regular hams, under 14 lbs.....	28
Regular hams, 14/18 lbs.....	27½
Regular hams, over 18 lbs.....	26½
Skinned hams, under 14 lbs.....	30½
Skinned hams, over 18 lbs.....	29
Picnics, bone in.....	26½
Bacon, western, 8/12 lbs.....	26½
Bacon, city, 8/12 lbs.....	25
Beef tongue, light.....	25
Beef tongue, heavy.....	31

*Quotations on pork items are for less than 500 lb. lots and include all permitted additions except boxing and local delivery.

DRESSED HOGS

Hogs, good and choice, head on, leaf fat in.....	\$16.54
Dec. 15, 81 to 99 lbs.....	17.00
100 to 119 lbs.....	17.21
120 to 139 lbs.....	17.21
140 to 159 lbs.....	18.31

DRESSED VEAL

Hide off

Choice, 50@275 lbs.....	2213
Good, 50@275 lbs.....	2113
Common, 50@275 lbs.....	1913
Utility, 50@275 lbs.....	1713

*Quotations are for zone 9 and include 50c for delivery. An additional ¼c per cwt. permitted if wrapped in stockinette.

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lamb, choice.....	26½
Lamb, good.....	25
Lamb, commercial.....	23
Mutton, good.....	13½
Mutton, comm.....	12½

*Quotations are for zone 9, plus 50c for butchering.

CASH PRICES

CARLOT TRADING LOOSE, BASIS, F.O.B.
CHICAGO OR CHICAGO BASIS
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1943

REGULAR HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
8-10.....	21½	21½
10-12.....	21½	21½
12-14.....	21½	21½
14-16.....	20½	20½

BOILING HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
10-18.....	20½	20½
18-20.....	19½	19½
20-22.....	19½	19½

SKINNED HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
10-12.....	23½	23½
12-14.....	23½	23½
14-16.....	22½	22½
16-18.....	22½	22½
18-20.....	21½	21½
20-22.....	21½	21½
22-24.....	21½	21½
24-26.....	21½	21½
26-30.....	21½	21½
25/up.....	21½	21½

PICNICS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
4-6.....	119	119
6-8.....	119	119
8-10.....	119	119
10-12.....	119	119
12-14.....	119	119

Short shank ¼c over.

†Quoted below ceiling.

BELLIES

	(Square Out Seedless)	Fresh or Frozen	Cured
6-8.....	17½	18½	18½
8-10.....	16½	17½	17½
10-12.....	16½	17½	17½
12-14.....	15½	16½	16½
14-16.....	15½	16½	16½
16-18.....	14½	15½	15½

GREEN AMERICAN BELLIES

16-20.....	13½
20-25.....	13½
25 and up.....	13½

D. S. BELLIES

	Clean	Rib
18-20.....	14½	14½
20-25.....	14½	14½
25-30.....	14½	14½
30-35.....	14½	14½
35-40.....	14½	14½
40-50.....	14½	14½

D. S. FAT BACKS

6-8.....	10½
8-10.....	10½
10-12.....	10½
12-14.....	10½
14-16.....	10½
16-18.....	11½
18-20.....	11½
20-25.....	11½

OTHER D. S. MEATS

	Fresh or Frozen	Cured
Regular plates.....	10½	11
Clear plates.....	9½	10
Jowl butts.....	9½	10
Square jowls.....	11	12

Quotations based on OPA revised MPR 148, amendment No. 3, effective June 14, 1943 on green pork cuts, and effective June 23, 1943 on cured pork.

FANCY MEATS

Tongues, Type A.....	23½
Sweetbreads, beef, Type A.....	24½
Sweetbreads, veal, Type A.....	41½
Beef kidneys.....	12½
Lamb fries, per lb.....	20½
Livers, beef, Type A.....	24½
Ox-tails, under ¼ lb.....	9½

*Prices carlot and loose basis for zone 9. For lots under 500 lbs. add \$0.625.

BUTCHERS' FAT

Shop fat.....	\$3.25 per cwt.
Breast fat.....	4.25 per cwt.
Edible suet.....	5.00 per cwt.
Indecible suet.....	4.75 per cwt.

FUTURE PRICES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.....	No bids or offerings.			
Jan.....				13.50b.
Apr.....				13.30b.
May.....				13.45b.
July.....				13.55b.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943

Dec.....				13.62½b.
Jan.....				13.56b.
Apr.....				13.30b.
May.....				13.45b.
June.....				13.30b.
July.....				13.30b.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943

Dec.....	No bids or offerings.			
Jan.....				13.50b.
Apr.....				13.30b.
May.....				13.45ax.
June.....				13.30b.
July.....				13.30b.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1943

Dec.....	No bids or offerings.			
Jan.....				13.50b.
Apr.....				13.30b.
May.....				13.45b.
June.....				13.30b.
July.....				13.35b.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943

Dec.....	No bids or offerings.			
Jan.....				13.50b.
Apr.....				13.30b.
May.....				13.45b.
June.....				13.30b.
July.....				13.35b.

No sales during the week.

Open interest: May one lot.

WEEK'S LARD PRICES

Prices of cash, loose and leaf lard on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Saturday, Dec. 18.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a
Monday, Dec. 20.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a
Tuesday, Dec. 21.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a
Wednesday, Dec. 22.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a
Thursday, Dec. 23.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a
Friday, Dec. 24.....	13.80a	12.80a	12.75a

Packers' Wholesale Prices

Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago C. L.....	14.55
Kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chicago C. L.....	15.05
Leaf, kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chicago C. L.....	15.05
Shortening, tierces, c.a.f. Chicago C. L.....	15.55
Shortening, tierces, c.a.f. Chicago C. L.....	16.50

MARGARINE MATERIALS USED

Products used in uncolored margarine manufacture, as reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue during October, 1943, compared with a year earlier:

Ingredient schedule of uncolored oleomargarine:

	Oct., 1943	Oct., 1942
	lbs.	lbs.
Butter flavor.....	100	675
Butter culture.....	14	65
Citric acid.....	5	5
Corn oil.....	506,836	132,329
Cottonseed oil.....	28,538,085	14,708,261
Cottonseed stearine.....	19,500	87,000
Derivative of glycerine.....	95,393	60,951
Diacytin.....	119	65
Lecithin.....	53,117	54,029
Linseed oil.....	137	137
Milk.....	9,690,474	6,015,828
Monostearine.....	38,759	12,167
Neutral lard.....	957,275	783,118
Oleo oil.....	1,291,479	2,038,387
Oleo stearine.....	285,689	342,467
Oleo stock.....	113,768	84,154
Peanut oil.....	341,868	36,764
Salt.....	1,787,297	1,108,792
Soda (benzoate of).....	33,672	16,677
Soya bean oil.....	13,429,991	9,060,962
Sunflower oil.....	29,006	13,500
Tallow.....	11,270	5,924
Vitamin concentrate.....		
Total.....	57,213,016	94,798,152

BY-PRODUCTS—FATS—OILS

TALLOW AND GREASES

TALLOW AND GREASES.—There was keen interest in tallow and greases on the New York market during the holiday week, but with the shortage of offerings, many orders were not filled as the session drew to a close. Members of the trade have shown much disappointment in the fact that increased supplies have not become available in line with the larger livestock slaughter.

At Chicago, there was a fair volume of business reported early in the session and prices were all at the ceiling limits.

STEARINE.—The expected increase in stearine production has not made itself apparent and traders are disappointed, with numerous orders remaining to be filled.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Neatsfoot oil production continues to run below the needs of the trade and the market for this product is very firm. A large increase in production is needed to satisfy the market.

OLEO OIL.—In this market, conditions are about the same as in other oils, the demand far exceeding the limited amount of product available.

GREASE OIL.—The short supply of grease oil during recent months has curtailed trading. No. 1 oil is quoted at 14¼c; prime burning, 15¼c; prime inedible, 15c and special No. 1, 13¾c. Acidless tallow is quoted at 13½c.

VEGETABLE OILS

There was the usual routine demand for practically all vegetable oils reported from the New York market this week. Volume continues to fall far short of the immediate needs of the trade and as a result the market is unchanged. It is reported that the market is shaping

for the usual year-end inactivity; this was partly confirmed by a falling off in buyers' shipping directions for many oils. Cold weather and storms in many sections of the Central West and Southwest delayed movement of some raw materials to the mills.

SOYBEAN OIL.—Movement of soybeans to crushing plants continues of moderate proportions and accordingly offerings of oil in the market remain light. The trade is reported to be firm but sales are very scarce.

PEANUT OIL.—The new peanut crop is just about harvested in some sections of the country. However, there has been no increase in the amount of oil offered to the trade.

OLIVE OIL.—There have been no changes noted in the tight supply situation of domestic or foreign olive oil.

PALM OIL.—A firm trade was quoted on the palm oil market although there has been no increase in the amount of product offered.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Quotations on Friday were: Area A, 13.125; Area B, 13.40; Area C, 12.875; Area D, 12.75; Area E, 12.625, and Area F, 12.50. (See page 25 of September 18 issue for explanation of area designations as used in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

MARGARINE PRODUCTION

Margarine produced in October, 1943, according to report of U. S. Treasury Department:

	Oct., 1943 lbs.	Oct., 1942 lbs.
Production of uncolored margarine	55,884,589	33,791,132
Production of colored margarine	2,451,846	12,491,559
Total	58,336,435	46,282,691
Uncolored margarine withdrawn tax paid	56,337,741	36,293,401
Colored margarine withdrawn tax paid	765,649	109,963
Total	57,103,390	36,403,364

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

Blood

	Unit Ammonia
Unground, loose	\$3.00

Digester Feed Tankage Materials

Unground, per unit ammonia	\$3.00
Liquid stick, tank cars	2.00

Packaginghouse Feeds

	Carlots, per ton
65% digester tankage, bulk	\$70.00
60% digester tankage, bulk	71.00
55% digester tankage, bulk	63.00
50% digester tankage, bulk	60.25
45% digester tankage, bulk	54.00
50% meat and bone meal scraps, bulk	70.00
†Blood-meal	88.40
Special steam bone-meal	50.00@55.00

†Based on 15 units of ammonia.

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades)

	Per ton
Steam, ground, 3 & 50	\$5.00@24.00
Steam, ground, 2 & 26	\$5.00@24.00

Fertilizer Materials

	Per ton
High grade tankage, ground	\$ 3.85@ 4.00
10@11% ammonia	35.00@31.00
Bone tankage, unground, per ton	4.25@ 4.50
Hoof meal	4.25@ 4.50

Dry Rendered Tankage

	Per unit
Hard pressed and expeller unground	\$1.25
45 to 75% protein	\$1.25

Gelatine and Glue Stocks

	Per cwt.
Calf trimmings (limed)	\$1.00
Hide trimmings (limed)	.90
Sinews and pizzles (green, salted)	1.00

	Per ton
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	\$40.00@42.00
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb.	7½@ 7½

*Denotes ceiling price, f.o.b. shipping point.

Bones and Hoofs

	Per ton
Round shins, heavy	\$70.00@75.00
light	70.00
Flat shins, heavy	65.00@70.00
light	65.00
Blades, buttocks, shoulders & thighs	62.50@65.00
Hoofs, white	55.00@57.50
Hoofs, house run, assorted	57.50
Junk bones	38.00

†Delivered Chicago.

Animal Hair

	Per ton
Winter coil dried, per ton	\$ 80.00
Summer coil dried, per ton	82.50
Winter processed, black, lb.	nominal
Winter processed, gray, lb.	6
Cattle switches	4 @ 4½

FRENCH HORIZONTAL MELTERS

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Sturdily
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Cook Quickly
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TALLOW & GREASE Blood, CRACKLINGS, Tankage

ASSOCIATE MEMBER: THE NATIONAL
INDEPENDENT MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION

Your
offerings
invited

FERTILIZER PRICES

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY
Ammoniates

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex-vessel Atlantic ports.....	\$29.20
Blood, dried, 16% per unit.....	5.53
Ground fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., f.o.b. fish factories.....	4.75 & 10c
Fish meal, foreign, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., c.i.f. spot.....	55.00
December shipment.....	55.00
Fish scrap (acidulated), 7% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f.o.b. fish factories.....	4.00 & 50c
Soda nitrate, per net ton, bulk, ex-vessel Atlantic and Gulf ports.....	30.00
in 200-lb. bags.....	32.40
in 100-lb. bags.....	33.00
Fertilizer tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 16% B. P. L., bulk.....	4.25 & 10c
Feeding tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk.....	5.53

Phosphates

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton, f.o.b. works.....	\$40.00
Bone meal, raw, 4% and 50%, in bags, per ton, f.o.b. works.....	40.00
Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, 10% per unit.....	.64

Dry Rendered Tankage

65/60% protein, unground.....	\$1.25
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OLEOMARGARINE

White domestic vegetable.....	.19
White animal fat.....	.16 1/2
Water churned pastry.....	.17 1/2
Milk churned pastry.....	.18 1/2
Vegetable type.....	unquoted

VEGETABLE OILS

White deodorized, bbls., f.o.b. Midwest.....	.16
Yellow, deodorized.....	.16 1/2
Raw soap stocks:	
Cents per lb. dlvd. in tank cars.	
Cottonseed foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast.....	3 1/2
East.....	3 1/2
Corn foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest.....	3 1/2
East.....	3 1/2
Soybean foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast.....	3 1/2
East.....	3 1/2
Soybean oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills, Midwest.....	.11 1/2
Soybean oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	.12 1/2
Corn oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	.12 1/2
Manufacturer to jobber prices, f.o.b.	

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS

New York, December 21, 1943

Most markets were quiet this week due to the holiday season but there was still a good demand from the feed trade for cracklings, blood and tankage. Shipments of fertilizer are now being made to farmers in various sections and the department of agriculture is urging the farmers to take their fertilizer in early this year. Shipments from South America are still heavy but a slackening off is looked for early next year.

HIDES AND SKINS

Packer hide market quiet, awaiting release of new buying permits Dec. 27
—South American market active with seasonal improvement in quality.

Chicago

HIDES.—There was no opportunity for trading in domestic hide markets this week. New buying permits for Dec. hides are expected to be placed in the mails on Dec. 23, to be valid for trading on Dec. 27, which will permit most of Dec. hide production to move before the end of the year despite the short holiday week.

There were some unfilled permits for packer hides when the last period of trading was finished, so it is likely that there will be no delay on the part of buyers in taking hides next week. Cattle slaughter is holding up well, and will show a sizeable increase over Dec. 1942. Federal inspected slaughter at 27 centers for week ended Dec. 17 was 194,298 head, as against 189,598 for previous week, and 144,781 for the same week a year ago. There is no incentive for hide producers to hold back the movement of winter quality hides, so quick action is expected.

The small packer market was well cleaned up last month, at the maximum prices, and traders are getting the better known productions lined up now for quick movement when permits become valid.

The country market was also well sold up last month, and well ahead in some quarters, on the basis of all-weights at 15c flat, trimmed, or 14c flat, untrimmed, f.o.b. shipping points, with brands at a cent less. Dealers will undoubtedly endeavor to maintain their sold up position until more is known of the revised Amendment No. 3 to the price schedule. According to information in the trade, this re-written amendment is said to be about ready for consultation with the industry advisory committee, but there is little likelihood of the committee being called to Washington until after the holidays; so there

is still a possibility that the suspension of the amendment might have to be postponed again beyond the first of February.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES.

Trading in South American hides got under way promptly late last week after the opening of the hide control office and a considerable volume of business has been disclosed. Late last week buyers in the States took 5,000 Smithfield and 3,000 LaPlata heavy standard steers, and 1,500 Municipal extremes; undisclosed buyers took 4,000 LaPlata heavy standard steers and 7,500 Artigas light standard steers; England bought 2,000 Anglo sound steers, 1,500 Artigas and 2,000 Anglo reject steers. Later, 5,000 Rosa Fe and 4,000 LaPlata standard steers, 4,000 reject steers and 1,500 Municipal extremes came to the States; 5,000 LaPlata standard steers, 2,500 Rosa Fe and 1,500 LaPlata light steers went to other buyers; England took 2,000 Anglo reject steers, 1,000 Anglo light steers, 2,000 sound Anglo extremes, 1,000 Anglo reject extremes, 1,500 Frey Bentos and 1,000 Montevideo steers. Early this week, 3,000 Municipal extremes, 2,000 Argentine heavy steers and 5,000 Municipal light steers sold to the States; 2,000 Rose Fe reject steers, 2,700 Sansinena standard steers and 1,100 Rose Fe light steers sold. Later, 1,500 Municipal extremes came to the States, 2,000 Argentine reject steers to England, and 2,600 Sansinena reject light steers also sold, all at steady prices. Local tanners bought 3,000 Municipal light steers; 1,550 Municipal unbrined steers sold at 100 pesos.

CALF AND KIPSKINS.—Both the packer and city calf and kipskin markets were closely sold up on last trading and are quotable strong at the listed ceiling prices, but the bulk of trading will again be on New York trim and selection at New York prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market has been quiet and rather draggy on packer shearlings. Most of the larger producers, however, had cleared their holdings a few weeks back, while produc-

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tion is steadily declining. Offerings of packer production have been on the market this week at \$1.60 for No. 1's, \$1.20 for No. 2's, and 75¢@85¢ for No. 3's, without attracting buyers. Demand continues active for sheepskin leather and killers have no difficulty in disposing of pickled skins as fast as they are available; market is quoted in a general way at \$7.75@8.00 per doz. packer production sheep and lambskins, with individual ceilings governing actual sales by grades. The uncertainty regarding the future of the wool market holds back trading on packer wool pelts. Market on current production is usually quoted around \$2.75@2.85 per cwt. liveweight basis for mid-west packer stock running well to westerns, with higher prices expected for Jan. pelts based on the usual seasonal improvement in wool yield.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

Quotations on hides at Chicago:

PACKER HIDES			
	Week ended Dec. 24, '43	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1942
Hvy. nat. str.	@15 1/4	@15 1/4	@15 1/4
Hvy. Tex. str.	@14 1/4	@14 1/4	@14 1/4
Hvy. butt	@14 1/4	@14 1/4	@14 1/4
Brnd'd str.	@14 1/4	@14 1/4	@14 1/4
Hvy. Col. str.	@14	@14	@14
Ex-light Tex.	@15	@15	@15
str.	@14 1/4	@14 1/4	@14 1/4
Brnd'd cows	@15 1/4	@15 1/4	@15 1/4
Hvy. nat. cows	@15 1/4	@15 1/4	@15 1/4
Lt. nat. cows	@15 1/4	@15 1/4	@15 1/4
Nat. bulls	@12	@12	@12
Brnd'd bulls	@11	@11	@11
Calfskins	23 1/2 @27	23 1/2 @27	23 1/2 @27
Kips, nat.	@20	@20	@20
Kips, brnd'd	@17 1/4	@17 1/4	@17 1/4
Slunks, reg.	@1.10	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hris.	@55	@55	@55

CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS

Nat. all-wts.	@15	@15	@15
Branded all-wts.	@14	@14	@14
Nat. bulls	@11 1/4	@11 1/4	@11 1/4
Brnd'd bulls	@10 1/4	@10 1/4	@10 1/4
Calfskins	20 1/2 @23	20 1/2 @23	20 1/2 @23
Kips	@18	@18	@18
Slunks, reg.	@1.10	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hris.	@55	@55	@55

All packer hides and all calf and kipskins quoted on trimmed, selected basis; small packer hides quoted flat, trimmed; all slunks quoted flat.

COUNTRY HIDES

Hvy. steers	@15	@15	@14
Hvy. cows	@15	@15	@14
Butts	@15	@15	@15
Extremes	@15	@15	@15
Bulls	@11 1/4	11 @11 1/4	10 @10 1/4
Calfskins	@16	16 @16	16 @16
Kipskins	@16	@16	@16
Horsehides	6.50@8.00	6.50@8.00	6.50@7.75

All country hides and skins quoted on flat basis.

SHEEPSKINS

Pkr. shearings	@1.60@1.75	@2.15
Dry pelts	27 1/2 @28 1/2	27 1/2 @28 1/2

WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

THURSDAY'S CLOSING

Provisions

The feature of today's trade was the fact that prices were shaded on some sausage materials and variety meats. More interest was being shown in green picnics but no sales were reported. D. S. bellies were wanted in a carlot way and a few sales were pending. Fresh skinned hams. S. P. skinned hams, green bellies, smoked bacon D. S. bellies, fresh loins, and green shoulders sold. Green rough jowls were freely offered but demand was slow.

Cottonseed Oil

Quotations on New York bleachable cottonseed oil, Thursday's close, were: January 14.00; March 14.00 @ 14.31; May 14.00; July 14.00.

PRODUCE IN COLD STORAGE

Cold storage holdings of butter, cheese and eggs on hand December 1:

	Dec. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1942	5 yr. av. 1938-42
M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Butter, creamery	176,045	45,937	103,286
Cheese, American	177,110	134,332	122,535
Cheese, Swiss	1,630	4,426	5,067
Cheese, brick & Munster	108	476	758
Cheese, Limburger	214	647	852
Cheese, all other varieties	23,577	13,925	14,322
Eggs, shell, cases	1,762	1,170	1,566
Eggs, frozen	175,019	126,321	102,604
Eggs, frozen, case equivalent	4,614	3,369	2,736
Eggs, case equivalent shell and frozen	6,376	4,539	4,302

78% of the holdings of frozen eggs were classified as follows: white, 18%; yolks, 11% and mixed, 71%.

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS BY TRUCK

Receipts of driven-in livestock at 68 public stockyards throughout the country during November, 1943, included 1,083,820 cattle, 433,792 calves, 3,010,293 hogs and 1,154,959 sheep. During the same month in 1942, truck receipts totaled 985,197 cattle, 416,083 calves, 2,164,529 hogs and 1,032,148 sheep.

FDA PURCHASES

AND



ANNOUNCEMENTS

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

(Reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration.)

Des Moines, Ia., December 22.—At the 19 concentration yards and 11 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota, barrows and gilts were generally steady, while sows turned 5@20c lower.

Hogs, good to choice:

160-180 lb.	\$11.00@12.00
180-200 lb.	12.00@13.00
200-270 lb.	13.00@14.00
270-300 lb.	12.15@13.00

Sows:

270-360 lb.	\$11.50@12.00
360-400 lb.	11.50@12.00
400-550 lb.	11.50@12.00

Receipts of hogs at Corn Belt markets for the week ended December 22:

	This week	Last week
Friday, Dec. 17	55,300	53,700
Saturday, Dec. 18	43,700	41,700
Monday, Dec. 20	53,300	56,500
Tuesday, Dec. 21	47,400	45,000
Wednesday, Dec. 22	47,400	45,000

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended December 18, 1943, were 5,764,000 lbs.; previous week, 6,412,000 lbs.; same week last year 4,491,000 lbs.; Jan. 1 to date, 258,792,000 lbs.; corresponding period a year earlier, 265,300,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for week ended December 18, 1943, were 4,604,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,336,000 lbs.; same week last year, 4,552,000 lbs.; Jan. 1 to date, 214,540,000 lbs.; corresponding period a year earlier, 282,800,000 lbs.

Wholesale Brokers of

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Offers Wanted:

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Priority Procedure

(Continued from page 9.)

This information is required so that officials may judge the effect which granting the application may have on the available stockpile. Specific figures are especially necessary in the meat industry because so much of its equipment is custom-made for individual plants, and the weights are difficult to estimate. This characteristic of the meat industry also explains why the facilities and priorities section must make its estimate on the basis of weights rather than equipment units.

Incomplete Data Cut Chances

In a similar way, all the questions on the form are important, and applicants who give incomplete information simply diminish their chances of prompt approval. At one place in the form it is even advisable to give more information than is requested; this is in the lower right hand corner of page one where the actual kill for last year is requested. When this form was drawn up, packers were operating under the quota system and the actual kill for last year gave a good indication of current killing figures. Since quotas have been lifted, however, a good many slaughterers are killing many more animals than they killed last year; this fact should be clearly shown if the priority officials are to judge the application properly. When making out this form, therefore, add an extra sheet showing maximum and minimum weekly kill figures for the past few months.

The last question, appearing at the middle of page 2, is probably the most important question in the form, so far as processing machinery and equipment is concerned. It is here that a packer can really extend himself and plead his case for the new equipment being requested. If necessary, follow the suggestion in the form and use an additional sheet. Tell the whole story about the necessity of securing the equipment, why it must be of greater capacity than the old equipment, and what changes have occurred in your business to make the request a reasonable one.

Justifying the Expenditure

One official with whom this matter was discussed, compared the application with an example from private business. If a firm were contemplating a change involving an outlay of \$100,000, the management would insist on a most complete report from its mechanics and engineers, showing just why the change was essential, what were the alternatives, and what attempts had been made to avoid the expenditure. Your application for new equipment should be regarded in much the same way—give all the information you can dig up to the priority officials so that they can form a sensible opinion, and so that they, in turn, can justify their action in the public interest if it is ever questioned.

Management, in insisting on a report

FORM WPB-3155 (9-6-43)		
AVERAGE NO. OF PLANT EMPLOYEES 1ST SHIFT 2ND SHIFT 3RD SHIFT		
REPORT FOR THE PREVIOUS MONTH THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF YOUR SALES THAT WERE SALES TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. THIS SHOULD BE SHOWN FOR EACH PART OF YOUR ORGANIZATION LISTED BELOW. _____ % COMPANY _____ % PLANT _____ % DEPT. RECEIVING EQUIP. REQ.		
IS EQUIPMENT REQUESTED FOR <input type="checkbox"/> REPLACEMENT OR <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITION (Check which)		
IF EQUIPMENT REQUESTED IS FOR REPLACEMENT, (1) GIVE AGE AND CONDITION OF OLD EQUIPMENT TO BE REPLACED AND (2) STATE DISPOSITION TO BE MADE OF THIS OLD EQUIPMENT. (1) _____ (2) _____		
IF APPLICATION IS FOR NEW EQUIPMENT, STATE WHAT EFFORTS YOU HAVE MADE TO PURCHASE USED OR REBUILT MACHINERY, GIVING THE NAME OF AT LEAST ONE SUPPLIER CONSULTED, IF ANY.		
WILL INSTALLATION OVERLOAD PRESENT POWER OR REFRIGERATION CAPACITIES, COOLERS, ETC.? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES", EXPLAIN.		
IF EQUIPMENT IS FOR PROCESSING OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER, IN ADDITION TO SUPPLYING THE ABOVE INFORMATION, GIVE DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION (COVERING PRESENT FACILITIES, DEPARTMENT CAPACITY, ETC.). GIVE ANY OTHER INFORMATION IMPORTANT TO OPERATION OR PROCESSING, INCLUDING SLAUGHTER, THAT WILL HELP CLEAR ANY DOUBT AS TO ITS ESSENTIALITY. USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF SPACE BELOW IS NOT ENOUGH FOR STATEMENT.		
CERTIFICATION —THE UNDERSIGNED COMPANY, AND THE OFFICIAL EXECUTING THIS CERTIFICATION ON ITS BEHALF, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. _____ NAME OF COMPANY BY _____ SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL _____ DATE _____ TITLE		
SECTION 351A(1) OF THE UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE, 18 U.S.C. SEC. 80, MAKES IT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MAKE A WILLFULLY FALSE STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION TO ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO ANY MATTER WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.		
APPLICANT SHALL NOT FILL IN BELOW THIS LINE		
RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DENIAL CASE IS: <input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT BUT DELIVERY CAN BE DEFERRED _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____ CONCURRENCE		AUTHORIZATION THE APPLICANT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE THE EQUIPMENT SPECIFIED HEREIN FOR WHICH A PREFERENCE RATING OF _____ IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE

(U.S. War Board 7652—p. 2)

REVERSE SIDE OF PRIORITY FORM WPB-3155, WHICH IS REPRODUCED ON PAGE 9 AT BEGINNING OF ARTICLE

on a proposed improvement, is trying to conserve capital—the government, in insisting that priority applications be backed with adequate information, is trying to conserve essential materials.

It has become a custom in this industry to let the manufacturer make out the priority form for the packer. There is no objection to this if the packer makes sure that the manufacturer is familiar with all details called for in the form, and if he is careful to see that all pertinent facts are brought to the attention of the officials who consider the application. Some officials are inclined to regard with a skeptical eye an application which closely follows the wording on several other applications.

The manufacturing capacity for some complicated pieces of machinery is definitely limited and cannot be expanded because of tooling difficulties or patent rights. The total annual production of these pieces of equipment is so small that they must be allocated to the

packer who will make the greatest use of them for the war effort. It must be obvious that, under such circumstances, priority officials must be fairly sure that they are awarding the equipment to the proper applicant, and it is also obvious that their primary source of information is the form itself.

The facilities and priorities section is currently handling over 400 applications every month. Unless the information shown is insufficient, no processing equipment application stays in the section over two days, and formal action by WFA officials is almost invariably completed within a week.

In applying for a preference rating on a slicing machine or a lard kettle, the packer should bear in mind that he is competing with urgent requests for machine guns and torpedoes—that is, competing for the basic materials. By keeping this thought in the back of his mind, a packer will find it easier to get all the necessary information into his application.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS *Weekly Review*

NEW DRUGS SAVE STOCK

A report by the Bituminous Coal Institute reports that there has been developed from by-products of bituminous coal a new family of thiazine drugs which promises to do for the animal kingdom what the sulfa group has done for mankind. First of these new drugs to be proved in practical tests is phenothiazine. When mixed in small quantities with the feed of sheep, the drug has been found safe and highly effective against nodular worm disease and "black scours."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that 100,000,000 lbs. of lamb has been lost annually through nodular worm disease alone. The value of this meat on the hoof amounts to \$10,000,000 annually. An additional loss of \$6,000,000 has been caused by the necessity of discarding diseased intestines that otherwise could have been used as casings for prepared meats.

Use of the drug is now being extended to the elimination of internal parasites in cattle and hogs as well, and is expected to be a factor in increasing the available supplies of beef and pork, by reducing livestock illnesses.

WISCONSIN FEEDER CATTLE SHIPMENTS UP

Record shipments of feeder cattle into the state of Wisconsin this year were reported recently by Milton H. Button, state department of agriculture director. Statistics compiled by the division of livestock sanitation show a 35 per cent increase over comparable figures for last year. From January through November, Wisconsin imported 25,434 feeder cattle.

LIVESTOCK AT 68 MARKETS

Receipts and disposition of livestock at public stockyards during November, 1943:

CATTLE			
	Receipts	Local slaughter	Shipments
Nov., 1943.....	2,135,041	996,488	1,149,394
Nov., 1942.....	1,779,537	790,008	944,745
Nov. av. 5 yrs.....	1,417,098	702,433	710,590
CALVES			
Nov., 1943.....	682,201	412,770	261,262
Nov., 1942.....	755,294	373,163	389,962
Nov. av. 5 yrs.....	630,481	328,397	305,593
HOGS			
Nov., 1943.....	4,080,771	3,545,187	1,100,864
Nov., 1942.....	3,309,512	2,472,547	820,999
Nov. av. 5 yrs.....	3,038,458	2,266,464	762,251
SHEEP AND LAMBS			
Nov., 1943.....	3,207,934	1,581,597	1,644,233
Nov., 1942.....	2,779,743	1,435,296	1,363,454
Nov. av. 5 yrs.....	2,048,559	1,045,773	1,023,861

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts for five days ended Dec. 17:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Los Angeles.....	7,500	1,175	6,250	225
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	2,500	290	5,950	1,240

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices at Jersey City, December 20, 1943, as reported by the Food Distribution Administration.

CATTLE:	
Steers, medium to good.....	\$15.75@17.25
Cows, medium.....	10.00@11.00
Cows, cutter and common.....	8.50@ 9.00
Cows, canners.....	5.00@ 6.25
Bulls, good and medium.....	10.00@11.25
Bulls, cutter to common.....	8.00@10.00
CALVES:	
Vealers, good and choice.....	\$16.75@18.00
Vealers, common and medium.....	14.00@15.25
HOGS:	
Hogs, good and choice, 160@200 lb. av.....	\$14.00
LAMBS:	
Lambs, good.....	\$13.25

Receipts of salable livestock at Jersey City Market for week ended December 18, 1943:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs*	Sheep
Total with directs.....	5,099	7,738	28,956	30,897
Salable receipts.....	1,056	506	784	1,390
Previous week:				
Total with directs.....	1,320	1,133	922	1,320
Salable receipts.....	7,464	10,977	28,794	94,987

*Including hogs at 31st street.

LIVESTOCK AND DRESSED MEAT PRICES COMPARED

Livestock prices at Chicago, compared with wholesale and composite retail meat prices, and wholesale and retail meat values at New York, for November, 1943:

	Steers			Lambs			Hogs		
	Dollars per cwt.			Dollars per cwt.			Dollars per cwt.		
	Nov. 1943	Oct. 1943	Nov. 1942	Nov. 1943	Oct. 1943	Nov. 1942	Nov. 1943	Oct. 1943	Nov. 1942
Live animal prices, Chicago ¹	\$15.40	\$15.30	\$16.08	\$13.73	\$13.82	\$14.74	\$13.88	\$14.68	\$14.90
Wholesale meat prices, New York ²	21.38	21.38	22.32	25.03	25.63	28.18	23.80	24.80	25.00
	Steers			Lambs			Hogs		
	Cents per lb.			Cents per lb.			Cents per lb.		
Composite retail meat prices, New York ³	36.08	35.98	38.36	37.41	38.27	36.97	29.86	29.42	31.35
Value of carcass meat from 100 lbs. live animal (Dollars)									
Wholesale—New York ⁴	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$13.39	\$12.56	\$12.56	\$13.81	\$12.90	\$12.90	\$13.80
Retail—New York ⁵	17.10	17.05	18.18	17.06	18.06	17.45	15.72	15.40	17.10

¹Average good and choice, steers, 900-1100 lbs., lambs all weights, and hogs 200-220 lbs. ²Average good and choice, steer beef, 600-700 lbs., lamb 49-45 lbs., and hog products consisting of smoked hams, bacon, picnics, fresh loins and carton lard combined in proportion to their respective yields from live weight. ³Composite av. of semi-monthly retail quotations on various cuts (including lard) combined in proportion to their respective yields from live weight. ⁴60 lb. of beef carcass, 49 lb. of lamb carcass and 53.78 lb. of principal hog products, including lard. ⁵47.4 lb. of beef cuts, 47.2 lb. of lamb cuts and 52.64 lb. of principal hog products, including lard.

KEEP ON BUYING K-M

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PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal markets for the week ending Saturday, December 13, 1943, as reported to The National Provisioner:

CHICAGO

Armour and Company, 17,464 hogs; Swift & Company, 4,793 hogs; Wilson & Co., 6,319 hogs; Western Packing Co., Inc., 4,982 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 5,467 hogs; Shippers, 9,934 hogs; Others, 34,879 hogs.
Total: 27,252 cattle; 3,825 calves; 73,904 hogs; 33,047 sheep.

KANSAS CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company	5,326	1,277	9,239	8,193
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,173	969	4,658	7,547
Swift & Company	3,265	1,033	12,332	10,898
Wilson & Co.	3,229	800	5,537	3,010
Campbell Soup Co.	1			
Others	9,495	492	4,620	1,096
Total	27,567	4,575	36,386	30,744

OMAHA

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company	6,637	26,322	13,554	
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,372	20,934	10,721	
Swift & Company	5,314	14,670	12,857	
Wilson & Co.	2,549	10,469	1,130	
Others		13,196		
Total	22,115	85,600	38,232	

Cattle and calves: Eagle Pkg. Co. 19; Grt. Omaha 116; Geo. Hoffman 69; Kroger Pkg. Co. 1,113; Rothchild Pkg. Co. 316; John Roth 145; St. Omaha Pkg. Co. 298; Nebraska Beef Co. 766; Lincoln Pkg. Co. 332; American Pkg. Co. 94.

EAST ST. LOUIS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company	2,956	1,396	19,730	4,379
Swift & Company	3,899	3,552	19,100	5,630
Hunter Pkg. Co.	2,174		11,102	793
Hell Pkg. Co.			3,368	
Laclede Pkg. Co.			3,154	
Krey Pkg. Co.			1,096	
Sieffelt Pkg. Co.			1,025	
Others	3,658	92	3,343	
Shippers	4,984	1,719	20,449	393
Total	17,609	6,729	81,967	11,195

SIoux CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,181	170	26,636	10,389
Armour and Company	3,861	59	23,462	11,174
Swift & Company	2,562	96	14,222	7,455
Others	336		22	
Shippers	5,840		2,330	1,974
Total	17,087	325	66,672	30,995

ST. JOSEPH

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Swift & Company	3,978	547	23,962	12,294
Armour and Company	4,676	1,256	16,137	4,993
Others	1,723	51	5,881	602
Total	10,377	1,854	45,980	17,889

Not including 827 cattle, 6,832 hogs, and 889 sheep bought direct.

OKLAHOMA CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company	4,729	2,878	6,590	1,459
Wilson & Co.	4,836	2,580	6,704	1,470
Others	211		629	
Total	9,776	5,458	13,923	2,929

Not including 11,943 hogs bought direct.

WICHITA

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,666	514	12,939	2,528
Dunn-Osterlag	167		69	
P. W. Dold	115		908	
Sundowner Pkg. Co.	39		64	
Others	2,792		684	8
Total	5,779	514	14,664	2,531

ST. PAUL

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company	2,649	2,522	36,012	12,477
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,242	1,463	4,910	
Swift & Company	4,708	4,223	51,206	18,395
Others	8,066	844		
Total	16,663	9,052	87,218	35,782

CINCINNATI

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
R. W. Gall's Sons				305
R. Kahn's Sons Co.	1,479	63	7,128	200
Lohrey Packing Co.	14		295	
H. E. Meyer Pkg. Co.	17		6,038	
J. F. Schroth P. Co.	12		4,657	
J. P. Stagner Co.	490	158		
Others	1,666	683	780	186
Shippers	24	278	4,430	1,878
Total	3,711	1,132	23,337	2,569

Not including 1,172 cattle, 22 calves, 1,001 sheep and 29 calves bought direct.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five western markets, Wednesday, December 22, 1943, reported by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration:

Hogs (soft & oily not quoted):

CHICAGO NAT. STK. YDS. OMAHA KANS. CITY ST. PAUL

BARROWS AND GILTS:

Good and Choice:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
120-140 lbs.	\$10.25@11.50	\$10.00@11.00		
140-160 lbs.	11.25@12.40	11.00@12.00	\$10.75@12.25	\$10.50@12.10
160-180 lbs.	12.00@12.85	12.00@13.10	11.85@13.00	11.50@13.00
180-200 lbs.	12.50@13.75	13.00@13.70	12.65@13.45	12.50@13.50
200-220 lbs.	13.75 only	13.70 only	13.45 only	13.50 only
220-240 lbs.	13.75 only	13.70 only	13.45 only	13.50 only
240-270 lbs.	13.75 only	13.70 only	13.45 only	13.50 only
270-300 lbs.	13.20@13.75	12.85@13.70	13.15@13.45	13.25@13.50
300-330 lbs.	13.10@13.30	12.50@13.00	12.75@13.30	13.10@13.30
330-360 lbs.	12.85@13.15	12.25@12.65	12.50@13.00	13.00@13.20

Medium:

160-220 lbs. 11.25@13.00 11.00@13.15 11.00@13.00 10.50@12.90 10.50@13.25

SOWS:

Good and Choice:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
270-300 lbs.	12.40@12.50	11.75@11.85	11.75@12.00	11.75@11.90
300-330 lbs.	12.35@12.40	11.75@11.85	11.75@12.00	11.75@11.90
330-360 lbs.	12.25@12.35	11.75@11.85	11.75@12.00	11.65@11.80
360-400 lbs.	12.15@12.25	11.75@11.85	11.75@11.90	11.65@11.80

Good:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
400-450 lbs.	12.10@12.15	11.75@11.85	11.65@11.85	11.65@11.80
450-550 lbs.	12.00@12.10	11.75@11.85	11.65@11.75	11.50@11.75

Medium:

250-350 lbs. 11.00@12.00 11.00@11.70 10.75@11.65 11.40@11.75 11.40@11.55

Slaughter Cattle Vealers and Calves:

STEERS, Choice:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
700-900 lbs.	15.50@16.75	14.75@16.00	14.50@15.75	14.25@15.50
900-1100 lbs.	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.75@16.15	14.50@16.00
1100-1300 lbs.	16.25@17.00	15.25@16.00	15.00@16.15	14.75@16.00
1300-1500 lbs.	16.25@17.00	15.25@16.00	15.00@16.15	14.75@16.00

STEERS, Good:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
700-900 lbs.	14.00@15.75	13.25@14.75	13.00@14.75	13.00@14.50
900-1100 lbs.	14.00@15.75	13.50@15.25	13.00@15.00	13.25@14.75
1100-1300 lbs.	14.00@16.00	13.75@15.25	13.25@15.00	13.25@14.75
1300-1500 lbs.	14.00@16.00	13.75@15.25	13.25@15.00	13.25@14.75

STEERS, Medium:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
700-1100 lbs.	11.50@13.50	11.50@13.50	11.00@13.25	11.00@13.25
1100-1300 lbs.	11.50@13.75	11.75@13.75	11.25@13.25	11.25@13.25

STEERS, Common:

700-1100 lbs. 9.50@11.50 9.75@11.75 9.50@11.25 9.50@11.25 9.25@11.25

HEIFERS, Choice:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
600-800 lbs.	15.25@16.00	14.50@15.50	13.75@15.00	13.50@15.50
800-1000 lbs.	13.25@16.50	14.50@15.50	14.00@15.25	13.75@15.50

HEIFERS, Good:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
600-800 lbs.	13.50@15.00	13.00@14.50	12.50@14.00	11.75@13.75
800-1000 lbs.	13.75@15.25	13.00@14.50	12.75@14.00	12.00@13.75

HEIFERS, Medium:

500-900 lbs. 10.25@13.50 10.50@13.00 10.25@12.75 10.00@12.00 10.00@12.75

HEIFERS, Common:

500-900 lbs. 8.50@10.25 9.00@10.50 8.25@10.25 8.00@10.25 8.50@10.00

COWS, All Weights:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Good	10.75@11.75	10.50@11.50	11.00@12.00	10.50@11.50
Medium	9.00@10.75	8.50@10.50	9.00@11.00	9.25@10.50
Cutter and common	7.00@9.00	7.00@8.50	6.75@9.00	7.25@9.25
Canner	6.00@7.00	5.75@7.00	5.75@6.75	5.75@6.75

BULLS (Yigs. Excl.), All Weights:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Beef, good	11.75@12.25	10.50@11.25	10.25@11.00	10.00@10.75
Sausage, good	11.00@11.75	10.50@11.25	10.00@10.75	9.75@10.50
Sausage, medium	9.50@11.00	9.00@10.50	8.75@9.00	8.75@9.75
Sausage, cutter & com.	7.75@9.50	7.50@9.00	7.50@8.75	7.25@8.75

VEALERS, All Weights:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Good and choice	13.50@15.00	14.25@15.50	12.50@14.50	12.50@14.00
Common & medium	9.00@13.50	11.50@14.25	8.50@12.50	8.00@12.50
Cull	5.00@9.00	7.00@11.50	7.00@8.50	6.00@8.00

CALVES, 500 lbs. down:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Good and choice	10.50@12.00	10.50@12.50	10.50@12.50	10.50@12.50
Common & medium	8.00@10.50	8.50@10.50	8.00@10.50	7.50@10.50
Cull	7.00@8.00	7.00@8.50	6.00@8.00	5.50@7.50

Slaughter Lambs and Sheep:

LAMBS, Choice:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Good and choice*	14.25@14.75	13.25@14.25	13.75@14.40	13.75@14.50
Medium and good*	12.50@14.15	12.00@13.00	12.25@13.50	12.50@13.50
Common	10.50@12.25	9.50@11.75	10.00@12.00	10.50@12.25

WETHERS:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
Good and choice*	12.50@13.25	11.75@12.50		
Medium and good*	11.00@12.25			12.00@13.00

EWES:

Weight	Chicago	Omaha	Kans.
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SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of livestock slaughtered at 15 centers for the week ended December 18, 1943.

CATTLE

	Week ended Dec. 18, 1943	Prev. week	Cor.
Chicago	27,252	27,435	20,830
Kansas City	23,573	22,160	16,044
Omaha	20,588	18,157	15,245
East St. Louis	16,083	17,049	10,181
St. Joseph	12,298	11,403	6,458
Sioux City	11,461	11,720	7,512
Wichita	4,751	5,076	5,563
Philadelphia	2,123	2,308	2,071
Indianapolis	2,548	2,300	2,198
New York & Jersey City	9,100	10,062	8,771
Oklahoma City	15,234	12,345	8,674
Cincinnati	4,678	3,674	8,245
Denver	9,092	6,458	4,046
St. Paul	14,779	16,578	9,089
Milwaukee	3,698	3,455	2,663

Total 177,260 165,113 121,605

*Cattle and calves.

HOGS

Chicago	172,830	180,310	146,977
Kansas City	95,120	95,041	77,271
Omaha	91,255	90,899	86,256
East St. Louis	115,675	118,418	94,203
St. Joseph	46,987	43,051	38,639
Sioux City	63,838	64,477	62,843
Wichita	13,980	13,296	15,510
Philadelphia	15,772	17,754	16,469
Indianapolis	27,272	28,250	10,583
New York & Jersey City	60,035	64,685	58,649
Oklahoma City	25,860	25,020	20,081
Cincinnati	20,533	20,135	15,460
Denver	25,162	16,034	20,138
St. Paul	87,218	87,650	70,908
Milwaukee	16,989	16,050	13,544

Total 883,532 867,774 748,131

*Includes National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP

Chicago	33,047	36,913	29,328
Kansas City	33,870	37,744	33,249
Omaha	46,240	45,189	41,385
East St. Louis	22,171	19,929	18,017
St. Joseph	15,176	21,490	17,413
Sioux City	20,668	29,953	25,354
Wichita	2,528	1,898	2,941
Philadelphia	3,646	3,505	2,203
Indianapolis	2,661	3,337	533
New York & Jersey City	68,941	67,224	52,223
Oklahoma City	2,829	2,142	6,531
Cincinnati	644	399	1,431
Denver	13,812	16,383	15,273
St. Paul	35,782	35,089	27,883
Milwaukee	2,483	2,635	1,102

Total 316,607 321,943 274,926

†Not including directs.

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Receipts at leading markets for the week ended December 18.

At 20 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 18	282,000	772,000	360,000
Previous week	314,000	767,000	413,000
1942	221,000	739,000	361,000
1941	235,000	667,000	255,000
1940	156,000	593,000	219,000

At 11 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 18	632,000	632,000	632,000
Previous week	628,000	628,000	628,000
1942	623,000	623,000	623,000
1941	586,000	586,000	586,000
1940	522,000	522,000	522,000

At 7 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 18	198,000	536,000	273,000
Previous week	221,000	556,000	314,000
1942	150,000	548,000	259,000
1941	188,000	520,000	179,000
1940	133,000	450,000	134,000

SOUTHEASTERN RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock, as reported by the Food Distribution Administration, at eight southern packing plants located at Albany, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, and Tifton, Ga.; Dothan, Ala.; Jacksonville, and Tallahassee, Fla., week ended December 18.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs
Week ended December 18	2,476	882	24,835
Last week	3,150	1,301	31,247
Last year	3,243	1,189	24,085

MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration.)

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

	NEW YORK	PHILA.	BOSTON
STEERS, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	3,763	1,182	700
Week previous	4,525	1,142	600
Same week year ago	4,629	642	82
COWS, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	2,067	2,023	1,100
Week previous	2,496	1,860	1,020
Same week year ago	2,050	1,833	1,000
BULLS, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	329	30	0
Week previous	324	9	0
Same week year ago	325	83	0
VEAL, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	5,385	988	1,200
Week previous	11,648	967	1,400
Same week year ago	3,094	1,243	0
LAMB, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	35,994	10,107	14,100
Week previous	40,097	7,994	13,500
Same week year ago	24,297	10,392	12,000
MUTTON, carcass			
Week ending December 18, 1943	4,478	182	0
Week previous	4,433	174	0
Same week year ago	6,605	1,359	9,600
PORK CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending December 18, 1943	1,949,717	593,877	194,100
Week previous	1,829,424	310,890	178,000
Same week year ago	1,284,098	276,850	133,000
BEEF CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending December 18, 1943	323,123	...	...
Week previous	286,282	...	...
Same week year ago	103,695	...	...

LOCAL SLAUGHTERS

	CATTLE, head	Calves, head	HOGS, head	SHEEP, head
Week ending December 18, 1943	9,233	2,125	64,715	69,109
Week previous	10,086	2,308	66,088	66,619
Same week year ago	8,771	2,071	58,639	52,223
Week ending December 18, 1943	8,772	1,092	13,849	64,715
Week previous	10,766	1,579	15,772	66,088
Same week year ago	13,849	1,820	16,469	58,639
Week ending December 18, 1943	69,109	3,646	66,619	52,223
Week previous	66,619	3,505	64,715	69,109
Same week year ago	52,223	2,203	58,639	52,223

Country dressed product at New York totaled 2,901 veal, 317 hogs and 194 lambs. Previous week 3,848 veal, 26 hogs and 131 lambs in addition to that shown above.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods.

RECEIPTS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Fri., Dec. 17	2,731	661	17,445	6,990
Sat., Dec. 18	856	406	11,729	1,445
Mon., Dec. 20	19,862	1,353	41,813	15,776
Tues., Dec. 21	7,221	1,336	25,264	6,536
Wed., Dec. 22	7,500	800	18,000	7,000
*Week so far	34,583	3,319	85,077	29,332
Week ago	37,797	2,693	86,405	40,856
Year ago	29,200	2,641	65,526	28,110
Two years ago	23,059	2,532	65,800	17,569

*Including 99 cattle, 101 calves, 23,794 hogs and 10,541 sheep direct to packers.

SHIPMENTS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Fri., Dec. 17	1,673	184	1,614	2,612
Sat., Dec. 18	99	...	446	332
Mon., Dec. 20	4,252	194	2,068	1,147
Tues., Dec. 21	3,238	238	3,418	1,128
Wed., Dec. 22	4,000	100	500	1,000
Week's total	44,490	442	5,986	3,275
Prev. week	42,259	299	5,921	2,832
Year ago	11,147	457	13,702	1,245
Two years ago	3,790	92	9,824	1,457

DECEMBER AND YEAR RECEIPTS

	December		Year	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Cattle	151,925	123,870	2,101,115	2,130,716
Calves	15,456	15,275	212,854	244,282
Hogs	480,733	504,449	5,645,191	4,866,047
Sheep	199,207	183,952	2,334,555	2,531,468

†All receipts include directs.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES

Supplies of hogs purchased by Chicago packers and shippers, week ended Wednesday, December 22:

	Week ended December 22	Prev. week
Packers' purchases	67,081	71,353
Shippers' purchases	8,546	9,962
Total	75,627	81,315

WEEKLY INSPECTED KILL

Hog slaughter under federal inspection at the 27 selected centers during the week ending December 17, showed a very slight reduction from the preceding week but continued to remain of huge proportions. The total at 1,286,215 head compared with 1,298,885 a week earlier and 1,167,134 a year ago. Sheep and calf slaughter during the period also showed a reduction.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
New York area	9,100	8,678	65,035	60,900
Phila. & Balt.	3,740	644	34,422	1,100
Ohio-Indiana group	10,825	2,364	71,507	1,500
Chicago	31,054	4,820	172,830	92,000
St. Louis Area	16,083	7,490	115,675	22,000
Kansas City	23,573	5,318	95,120	36,000
Southwest group	28,116	14,607	101,302	48,000
Omaha	20,588	1,450	91,255	41,000
Sioux City	11,461	373	63,838	25,000
St. Paul-Wisc. group	23,372	22,864	204,813	44,000
Interior Iowa & So. Minn.	16,386	7,020	270,328	11,000
Total	194,298	75,628	1,286,215	423,000
Prev. week	189,598	86,732	1,298,885	443,000
Total year ago	144,781	74,099	1,167,134	413,000

*Includes New York, Newark, and Jersey City. †Includes Cincinnati and Cleveland. ‡Includes Indianapolis, Ind. §Includes Elburn, Ill. ¶Includes St. Louis National Stockyards and East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. **Includes So. St. Joseph, Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Ft. Worth. ††Includes Lincoln, Nebr. ‡‡Includes St. Paul, So. St. Paul and Newport, Minn., and Madison and Milwaukee, Wis. §§Includes Albert Lea and Austin, Minn. ¶¶Includes Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, Mason City, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Storm Lake, and Waterloo, Iowa.

Packing plants included in above tabulation slaughtered approximately the following percentages of total slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection during 1942: Cattle 72%, Calves 79%, Hogs, 74%, Sheep and Lambs 80%.

Swift 1943 Report

(Continued from page 8.)

"These two departments operated at a loss for the year due to a variety of conditions beyond our control. A study of our earnings by departments has given proof, if proof were needed, of the wisdom of Swift & Company's long-time policy of diversification.

"Naturally, in our program of spreading the risk through diversification we have been careful to confine our activities to fields in which we could fairly lay claim to some competence. Study of products added to the line in recent years will show that the new items are closely related to those we were already selling in some one or all of the fundamentals of source of supply, method of manufacture, or method of distribution and selling.

"In certain departments of our business, we were able to make substantial savings in our operating costs." Mr. Holmes praised the American farmer for his production achievements. "In fact," he said, "each year during the last six, the near-impossible has been achieved—more food has come from our farms and ranches than ever before. Swift & Company is proud of its part in preparing many of these farm products, in speeding them to markets at home and abroad, and in providing a large share of the food that has been termed 'the mightiest single weapon of war.'"

Special Wartime Products

In meeting the wartime demands for food, the meat industry was fortunate in that the products it produces for war are much the same as those prepared for peacetime consumption, Mr. Holmes pointed out. There are, however, many new items which Swift & Company is processing to meet special war needs. These include: Special boneless beef cuts, dehydrated beef and pork, industrial soap used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, and tushonka.

Discussing future prospects of the industry, Mr. Holmes said: "We have reason to believe that the demand for meat and other foods will be even greater after the war than before the war. Men and women everywhere are realizing the value of proper nutrition for health and strength.

"While the future is not clear, it in no way obscures our objectives. We shall strive to make the greatest possible contribution to the war effort and be ready for the glad day when peacetime competition will be restored."

In recognizing the excellent morale of the 72,742 employees in the Swift organization, Mr. Holmes said they "have demonstrated that they had the ability, strength, and spirit to carry on efficiently under pressure."

Swift employees now in the armed forces total 17,310, the company's annual report showed. Mr. Holmes reported that 81 had died in their country's service, 25 are reported as missing, and 20 are in enemy prison camps.

The consolidated balance sheet and

the consolidated income statement and earned surplus account follows:

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	
October 30, 1943	
(Consolidating all wholly-owned domestic and Canadian subsidiaries)	
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 21,812,991
U. S. government securities	85,051,448
Accounts and notes receivable	64,644,500
Inventories (see notes)—Products	\$110,294,221
Ingredients and supplies	14,426,121
Due from domestic subsidiaries	124,720,352
Due from foreign subsidiaries	470,965
Due from foreign subsidiaries	72,784
Total current assets	\$246,172,444
Investments:	
Securities of subsidiaries—not consolidated—Domestic:	
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., at cost, less reserve	8,641,942
Others, at cost	875,311
Great Britain, at cost	1,798,200
Miscellaneous securities, cost or less	347,097
Other Assets:	
Equity in mutual casualty company	2,681,730
(Equity based on market value of its investments—\$5,561,421)	
Long term receivables, less reserve	1,003,270
Post-war refund of excess profits taxes	3,472,785
Fixed Assets:	
Property, plant and equipment, at appraised value January 1, 1914, plus subsequent additions at cost	\$208,210,966
Less: Reserve for depreciation and depletion	111,031,010
Prepaid Insurance and Taxes, and Sundry Deferred Charges	97,179,956
Total Assets	\$363,862,028
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 12,931,439
Accrued general and social security taxes	3,261,210
Provision for income taxes for 1943 and prior years	45,700,278
Due to subsidiaries—not consolidated—foreign:	
Serial debentures due May 1, 1944	1,250,000
Total current liabilities	\$ 63,273,458
Long Term Debt:	
Twenty-year 2½% debentures, due May 1, 1961	\$ 12,500,000
Serial debentures—2.25% to 2.05%, due May 1, 1945 to May 1, 1951, inclusive	8,750,000
Reserves:	
General reserve	\$ 16,000,000
For inventory price decline	5,767,000
For deferred maintenance of properties	1,000,000
Capital Stock and Surplus:	
Capital stock, par value \$25—Authorized and issued—6,000,000 shares—\$150,000,000	
Earned surplus—\$108,390,238	
Less: Treasury stock, at less than cost—77,804 shares	1,818,068
Total shareholders' investment	106,571,570
Contingent Liabilities:	
Possible liability arising out of sundry lawsuits, which, in the opinion of the officers and general counsel of the company, does not exceed \$300,000.	
Total Liabilities, Capital Stock and Surplus	\$363,862,028

Amendment 3 to DSC 3

(Continued from page 27.)

2) There may be deducted from the cost of cattle purchased in any one market during an accounting period, and slaughtered in any establishment east of a line following the eastern side of Lake Michigan, the eastern boundary of Indiana, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, an amount equal to 80 per cent of the actual cost of railroad freight paid on such cattle from that market to the applicant's establishment, not to exceed 45c a live cwt. from any one market.

(b) *Calculated Live Weight Slaughtered in Each Grade.* The amount of live weight in each grade shall be calculated by dividing the amount of dressed weight in each grade produced from cattle slaughtered in an establishment during an accounting period, by the conversion factors (yields or dressing percentages) certified by the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration to Defense Supplies Corporation as applicable to the zone or market in which the establishment is located.

(c) *Permissible Cost.* The calculated live weight in each grade shall be multiplied by the lower price and by the higher price of established prices applicable to the establishment and the resulting amounts for each grade shall be totaled to give total minimum and maximum permissible cost, provided that:

1) On applications filed in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of Section 16, the total minimum permissible cost shall be computed by multiplying the total live weight of cattle by the lower price of the established prices for cutter and canner cattle applicable to that establishment, and the total maximum permissible cost shall be computed by multiplying the total live weight of cattle by the higher price of the established prices for bologna bulls applicable to that establishment; and 2) The established prices applicable during an accounting period shall be the established prices certified to Defense Supplies Corporation and published in the Federal Register prior to the beginning of such accounting period, or, at the option of the applicant, the prices so certified and published after 10 days prior to the beginning of such accounting period and before the end of such accounting period.

(d) If the actual cost of cattle is above the minimum and below the maximum permissible costs, no deduction shall be made from the claim.

(e) If the actual cost of cattle is below the minimum, or above the maximum permissible cost, the amount it is below the minimum or above the maximum shall be deducted from the total amount of the claim.

This amendment shall become effective as of December 18, 1943.

Help stamp out the black market!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Undisplayed, set solid. Minimum 20 words \$3.00, additional words 15c each. "Positive" ad, special rate; minimum 20 words, \$2.00, additional words 10c each. Count address or last number as four words. Headline 75c extra. Leading advertisements 75c per line. Displayed; \$7.50 per inch. 10% discount for 3 or more insertions.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. PLEASE REMIT WITH ORDER

Men Wanted

WANTED: Packinghouse Bookkeeper. Must be draft exempt. Familiar with OPA regulations. Permanent position with future for right party. W-532, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: Working Foreman to take charge of Pork and Beef kill floor. HOME PACKING CO., Ann Arbor, Mich.

SALESMEN: Southeast and Southwest territories open. Only high type men considered. MEAT INDUSTRY SUPPLIERS, 4432-40 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

DESIGNER: MACHINERY

For light and heavy machinery and equipment. Must be experienced in meat packing industry. Permanent position. THE GLOBE COMPANY, 4000 S. Princeton, Chicago 9, Ill.

WANTED, CATTLE BUYER

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Adler Co., The.....23	Hunter Packing Co.....42	Stahl-Meyer, Inc.....41
Armour and Company.....6	Hygrade Food Products Corp.....41	Standard Conveyor Co.....25
Barton Laboratories.....26	Jackle, F. R.....40	Stange, Wm. J., Co.....27
Cahn, Fred C., Inc.....23	Kahn's, E., Sons Co.....42	Sutherland Paper Company.....15
Carrier Corporation.....3	Kennett-Murray & Co.....36	Svensen, Sami S.....34
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.....Third Cover	Layne & Bowler, Inc.....18	Swift & Company.....Fourth Cover
Cleveland Cotton Products Co.....26	Liquid Carbonic Corporation.....17	Sylvania Industrial Corporation.....13
Cudahy Packing Co.....41	Mayer, H. J., & Sons Co.....26	Viking Pump Co.....27
Daniels Manufacturing Co.....26	McMurray, L. H.....36	Vogt, F. G., & Sons, Inc.....41
Diamond Crystal Salt Co.....33	Packers Commission Co.....22	Whitlock Mfg. Co.....25
Fearn Laboratories.....First Cover	Petersen Sheep Co.....36	Wilson & Co.....41
Felin, John J., & Co., Inc.....41	Preservaline Mfg. Co.....5	
French Oil Mill Machinery Co.....32	Rath Packing Company.....42	
Fuller Brush Co.....25	Robins, A. K., & Co., Inc.....40	
Girdler Corp.....14	Schaefer Co., Willibald.....32	
Globe Company.....23	Schludenberg, Wm.-T. J. Kurdle Co.....41	
Griffith Laboratories, Inc.....33	Smith, H. P., Paper Co.....19	
Hormel, Geo. A., & Co.....42	Smith's Sons Co., John E. Second Cover	
	Specialty Mfrs. Sales Co.....16	

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The Magazine of the Meat Packing and Allied Industries

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO VOLUME 109

This index lists alphabetically principal articles and items which have appeared the past six months. Market and statistical information appearing regularly, but not indexed, includes the following: Livestock Market Receipts and Prices, Packers' Livestock Purchases, Slaughter Reports, Weekly Hog Cut-Out Tests, Provision and Lard Market Reviews and Charts, Tallow and Grease Market Reviews, Rendering Material and Fertilizer Markets, By-Product Charts and Prices, Vegetable Oil Market Reviews and Charts, Hide and Skin Market Reviews and Charts, Financial Notes, Interstate Commerce Commission and Internal Revenue Decisions, FSCC Purchases and current news of the various fields covered. The current volume contains summaries of important War Production Board and Office of Price Administration orders and the complete texts of meat price ceiling regulations, food distribution orders, etc., as issued by OPA, as well as detailed information on consumer meat rationing and how it has affected meat industry operations.

Departmental features appearing regularly: Processing Points, Plant Operation and Maintenance, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, By-Product Processing, Merchandising Methods, Buyers' Guide, Up and Down the Meat Trail, including news of meat industry events and personalities, Transportation Developments, New Plants and Improvements and News Highlights of the Week.



INDEX TO ALL ISSUES FROM JULY 3 TO DECEMBER 25, 1943, INCLUSIVE

A
Absenteeism, U. S. Releases Helpful Reports on, p. 32, July 3; Cafeteria Benefits Workers Reduces Absenteeism, p. 16, Aug. 14; Worker Bailies Reduce Absenteeism, p. 10, Oct. 2; Help Control Absenteeism, p. 12, Oct. 23.
Accident Rate Up in 1942, Industry, p. 23, Dec. 25.
Accounting, Packinghouse Payroll—Part 1: Primary Accounting Records, p. 8, Dec. 4.
Ad Series of Iowa Packer, Unique, p. 13, Nov. 20.
Advertising, Government in Favor of Maintaining, p. 19, Oct. 2.
African Meat Trade: Find It Primitive, Soldier Views North, p. 24, July 31.
Agar, J. T., Heads Company Board, Symons Is President, p. 18, July 3.
Air Circulation Eliminates Cooler Troubles, Proper, p. 19, Aug. 14.
American Management Association Conference, p. 31, Sept. 11.
American Meat Institute—Studies on Thiamine and Lard Reported by AMI Research Staff, p. 15, July 10; Institute Medical Ads, p. 31, July 31.
AMI Annual Meeting to be Streamlined and Practical, p. 8, Sept. 4; Features of 1943 AMI Meeting, Program Covers Wartime Problems, p. 19, Sept. 25; AMI Plans Regional Meetings, p. 9, Oct. 30; Institute Hits Cattle Stabilization Plan, p. 14, Nov. 20; "Meat Substitutes" Target of AMI Campaign, p. 10, Nov. 27; Lard to Get First National Support in Emergency Ads, p. 9, Dec. 11; AMI Promotes Blood Donation in Industry, p. 12, Dec. 11; AMI Service Recognized, p. 14, Dec. 11; John Holmes Fills Vacancy of G. F. Swift on Advertising Policy Committee, p. 31, Dec. 18; Meat Will be on the Air in Radio Program beginning in Mid-January, p. 7, Dec. 25.
Animal Oils Suspended on October 1, Allocation of, p. 22, Oct. 9.
Argentine Sanitary Plan, p. 23, July 24; Argentine Livestock Trends, p. 37, Aug. 7.
Armour and Company—OPA Head Rejects Beef Price Protest, p. 10, July 10; New Armour Product Used in Synthetic Rubber, p. 17, July 17; Deodorizing Permits Air Recirculation in Armour's Laboratory, p. 30, July 17; Armour Application for Lamb Adjustment Denied, p. 14, July 24; Armour Advertising Campaign, p. 16, July 31; Armour and Company Urges Readers to Weigh your War Support, p. 23, August 7; Armour's Plea on Army Beef Prices, OPA Must Review, p. 15, Aug. 14; To Vote Armour and Company and Armour of Delaware Merger, p. 20, Aug. 21; Armour, Delaware, to be Merged with Parent Firm, p. 12, Sept. 4; Armour Beef Case, OPA Backs Its Stand in, p. 50, Sept. 25; Emergency Court Accepts "Overall Profits" Yardstick in Price Case, p. 12, Dec. 18.
Army Lamb Wrapping, Packers Allowed Cost on, p. 14, July 31; Army Beef Prices, OPA Must Review Armour's Plea on, p. 15, Aug. 14; WMB Installs Army Must Have More Boneless Beef, p. 24, Aug. 14; Army Meat Shipments, Requisite Use of Dry Ice In, p. 34, Aug. 14; Reduce Cell-

ings on Canned Bacon for FDA and Army, p. 13, Aug. 21; Army Needs Cured Pork, p. 24, Sept. 4; Army Boneless Beef Demanded by FDA, More, p. 24, Sept. 4; Army Wants 80 Per Cent of Beef in Boneless Form, p. 18, Sept. 18; Successful Dehydrated Corned Beef Hash Developed for Army, p. 10, Oct. 23; Set Prices for Boneless Beef from Headquarters, p. 18, Oct. 23; Wives Sample Army Fare, p. 14, Nov. 6; Army Beef, OPA Sets Service Fee and Rules for Boning, p. 18, Nov. 13; OPA Again Denies Relief of Prices of Beef for Army, p. 31, Nov. 13; Chicago Quartermaster Depot Has Again Revised Specifications covering Boneless Beef, p. 41, Nov. 13.
Arnold Bros. Diamond Jubilee, p. 23, July 17.
A.S.R.E. Plans 1943 Meeting, p. 26, Oct. 30.
Australian Pork Control, p. 16, July 3; Australia to Ration Meat, p. 38, Oct. 30.
Awnings, Winter Storage of, p. 16, Dec. 18.

B
Bacon for FDA and Army, Reduce Ceilings on Canned, p. 13, Aug. 21.
Beatty, V. D. is Active in Food for Freedom Program, p. 24, Aug. 28.
Beaudry, G. O. of Swift Dies, p. 18, Oct. 9; G. O. Beaudry, p. 18, Nov. 6.
Beef and Veal Discounts Altered, p. 9, July 24.
Beef Boning, Set Service Fee for, p. 18, Nov. 13; OPA Recognizes Inept Labor as Higher Cost Factor in Beef Boning, p. 11, Dec. 4.
Beef for Veterans, Set Aside, p. 11, Nov. 27.
Beef, Maximums for Stewing, p. 10, August 7.
Beef, OPA to Lead Points for Buying All Grades of, p. 11, Dec. 4.
Beef Price Plea, Deny Army, p. 31, Nov. 13.
Beef Requirements, Military, p. 21, Oct. 9.
Beef Reserves, WFA Suggests, Build Canner-Cutter, p. 14, Nov. 6.
Beef "Set Aside" Percentage Reduced, p. 16, July 31.
Beef Shortage Warning, Issue, p. 15, Oct. 2.
Beef, U. S. To Buy Utility, p. 9, Oct. 23.
Billboard Space Has High Value, Traveling, p. 12, July 31.
Black Market Drive, U. S. Maps, p. 9, July 24.
Black Market Operator, How Packer Can Eliminate, p. 11, July 10.
Black Market, Ad Urges Consumers to Fight, p. 15, July 31.
Blood Plasma, Substitute, p. 16, Sept. 11.
Behack Co., H. C., Receives Ad Award, p. 26, Oct. 30.
Boiler of Moderate Size, Ideal, p. 10, July 24.
Boiler, Starting a New, p. 20, July 24.
Bolt, "Toughening," a, p. 33, Dec. 11.
Bone Flour Tested as Tooth Decay Arrestor, p. 11, Nov. 20.
Boneless Beef Demanded by FDA, More Army, p. 24, Sept. 4; Set Prices for Boneless Beef from Headquarters, p. 18, Oct. 23.
Book Reviews—Textbook on Meat Hygiene, p. 26, July 10; Accounting for a Meat Packing Business, p. 19, Nov. 27; The Meat We Eat, p. 47, Dec. 18.

Bradley, F. D., Death of, p. 17, Aug. 21.
Bratwurst Formula, p. 33, Dec. 18.
Brine Discoloration Problem, Solved the, p. 24, Dec. 25.
Bristle, WPR Issues Details on Collection of Hog Bristle in Plant, p. 14, July 3; Canadian Plants Must Save Bristle, p. 7, Nov. 6.
Britain Effects a Closer Control of Packaged Food, p. 34, Dec. 11.
British Experience with Food Price Subsidies, p. 12, August 7; Cold Storage in Britain, p. 25, Oct. 2.
Burner, Infra-Red, p. 32, Aug. 14.
Buying Habits, War Alters, p. 18, Oct. 30.
By-Product Research, War Called a Stimulus to, p. 34, Dec. 48.

C
Cafeteria Benefits Workers and Reduces Absenteeism, Plant, p. 16, Aug. 14.
Canada Sets Ceiling Prices for Sausage, p. 14, Aug. 21; Canada Needs Many Hogs to Fill Bacon Contract, p. 27, Oct. 9; Authorization Now Needed to Store Beef in Canada, p. 32, Nov. 27; Canada Finds Expanding Pork Output Has Limits, p. 34, Dec. 11.
Canada Packers Reports: See Fall Manpower Pinch, p. 18, Sept. 11.
Canada's Bacon Output, Special Refrigerator Cars Aid, p. 24, July 17.
Canadian Pacific Railway's Overhead Refrigerator Cars Serve "Bacon to Britain" Run, p. 10, Nov. 6.
Canadian Research on Meat and Refrigeration, Report, p. 28, Oct. 2; Canadian Packers Required to Save Hog Bristle, p. 7, Nov. 6; Canadian Lamb Cuts, p. 31, Nov. 6.
Canadians Ask Price Floor, p. 42, Sept. 11.
Canco Reference Manual, p. 19, Dec. 25.
Canning Outlook, Post-war, p. 11, July 24.
Canning Plant Gets Army-Navy "E," p. 13, Oct. 23.
Canning, Study Postwar, p. 27, Aug. 7.
Canning Unit of Hygrade Food Products Company is One of Country's Newest Units, p. 14, July 24.
Car Loading Requirements, p. 7, July 24.
Cargoes by Air? Meat, p. 12, Oct. 30.
Cartons, Reuse Stagnant on, p. 24, Dec. 4.
Casebier, J. M., Appointed Divisional Superintendent of John Morrell & Co., p. 19, Oct. 23.
Casings, Tendering of, p. 27, Oct. 30.
Casings, No "A.C.U." Label Needed on Artificial, p. 27, Oct. 23.
Casings, "Essential," Sausage, p. 39, Dec. 11.
Cattle Ceiling, Ask, p. 9, Sept. 18.
Cattle Feeders Cautious, p. 35, Aug. 7; New Factors Hold Key to Cattle Feeding Operations, p. 9, Nov. 6.
Cattle Marketing Urged, p. 35, Aug. 7.
Cattle Price Stabilization Plan, p. 11, Nov. 20; More Surgery on Cattle Price Plan, p. 7, Dec. 2; Provide Elasticity in Yields under Cattle Price Plan, p. 12, Dec. 18; Announce Cattle Price Differentials, p. 10, Dec. 25.
Cattle Purchased Within the Directive Price

Limit Ranges by a Packer at Baltimore, Md., Results from Slaughtering, p. 12, Nov. 13.
Cattle Receipts Drop 37 Per Cent, June, p. 45, July 3; Larger Cattle Runs End Beef Shortage, p. 44, July 17.
Cattle Subsidy Plan, Modify, p. 7, Oct. 30.
Celling Regulations, Recent Interpretations of, p. 34, Aug. 28.
Cellings on Cattle and Tentative Yields, p. 15, Nov. 20.
Cereal Diet Threatens U. S. Health and Industry's Work, "Asiatic," p. 46, Sept. 25.
Child Status Clarified, p. 12, Aug. 11.
Civilian Meat Supply Outlook, p. 13, July 17.
Civilian Pork Sales Quotas, p. 10, August 7.
Cold Air Circulators, p. 35, July 17.
Cold Storage Space Acute in New York, Shortage of, p. 28, Aug. 28; Deny Cold Storage Pinch, p. 20, Sept. 4; Cold Storage in Britain, p. 20, Oct. 2.
Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Miss., Plans Expansion Program, p. 23, Dec. 25.
Conservation, FDA Suggestions on, p. 11, Oct. 23.
Containers, WPB Asks Re-use of, p. 14, Nov. 13; FDA Emergency Plan for Containers, p. 10, Dec. 11; All-Glass Container, p. 43, Dec. 18.
Contracts, C. E., Issues a Study of Terminated War, p. 16, Nov. 27.
Convention Issue, October 16—
Meat Industry's Roll of Honor, p. 65;
Annual Meeting in Review, p. 67;
Manpower for the Industry—What Packers Can Do About It, p. 73; The Problem from a National View-Point, p. 94; Suggestions by the Experts, p. 102;
Obtaining Operating Necessities—The Situation on Packaging, p. 99; Advice from Live with Priorities, p. 85; Advice from Experts, p. 100, 104;
A Look at the Future—Short Range—Distribution of 1944 Supplies, p. 116; Current Fats and Oils Situation, p. 91; Outlook for the Industry, p. 124;
A Look at the Future—Long Range—Maintaining and Strengthening Meat's Position, p. 128; What Goes Up, Comes Down, p. 124; Plan for Bigger Markets, p. 144; Planning and the Need for Venture, p. 110; Defend Free Enterprise, p. 168; Inflationary and Financial Trends, p. 171;
Price Ceilings and Rationing—Regulatory Problems and Meat Purchases, p. 158; OPA's Meat Rationing Program, p. 163; Curbing the Black Market, p. 165; What's Ahead on Price Ceilings, p. 162, 170; Ceiling and Rationing Panel, p. 204;
Election of Officers, p. 237;
Pictures of Your Friends and You, p. 75, 83, 93, 97, 105, 108, 137, 147, 205, 215, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Eastern Meat Packers Group Suggests Program for Beef, p. 28, Aug. 28; Eastern Packers Urge Father Draft Exemption and Cut in Lard Points, p. 50, Sept. 25; Eastern Meat Packers' Resolution on Subsidy, p. 9, Nov. 27.
Eastwood, H. W., to New Wilson Post, p. 29, Dec. 18.
Editorials—Progress—But a Definite Policy Needed, p. 9, July 10; Crisis in Packinghouse Manpower, p. 9, August 7; Danger Ahead, p. 9, August 21; Save Paper, p. 9, August 21; Making Meat, p. 9, August 21; Back Up, p. 9, August 21; Back Up, p. 9, August 21.
Electrical Control, Safe, p. 16, Dec. 18.
Employment at Peak, p. 16, July 31.
Enforcement of Meat Regulations, p. 13, August 7.
Export Licensing, p. 29, Oct. 2.
Export Wrapping, Costs Allowed on, p. 14, July 31.
Famine, Cattleman Sees, p. 40, July 31.
Farm Pork Sales Curbed, Lift, p. 12, Nov. 20.
Farmers Must Collect Points for Meats Sold, p. 15, Nov. 27.
Fat Analysis Committee Prescribes FAC Color Standards, p. 31, Nov. 27.
Fat Production Aids in Tight Supply Situation, Greater Animal, p. 16, Dec. 11.
Fat Recovery Basin, p. 28, Dec. 4.
Fat Salvage Progress, p. 22, July 10; Fat Salvage, p. 25, Aug. 7; Gains in WPB Fat Salvage Program, p. 17, Oct. 2.
Fats and Oils Allocation, p. 18, July 31; FDA Has Issued DFDO 42.1 for Filling Reports, p. 29, July 31; Amendment to FDA 29, p. 36, Aug. 14; Fats and Oils Prices to Remain High, p. 41, Dec. 11.
Fats Drive, "Victory Strainer" Aids in, p. 12, Oct. 9; Plan Household Fats Drive, p. 29, Nov. 13.
Fats for Civilian Products, More, p. 12, Nov. 6.
Fatty Acids, Limit, p. 31, Oct. 20.
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation—FSCC to Buy Little Cured and Canned Meat and Lard, p. 34, Aug. 14; Amendment 13 to FSCC-10, p. 35, Oct. 20; FSCC Outlines Future Purchase Requirements, p. 12, Dec. 4.
Federal Trade Commission Report Shows Meat Packers' Distribution Expenses Are Low, p. 11, Nov. 27.
Feed Problem Eased by August Crop Report, p. 45, Aug. 28.
Feeds Limited in Usefulness, Vegetable Protein, p. 12, Dec. 4.
Feeding Study Protein in, p. 29, July 10.
Feeding Prospects, Livestock, p. 9, Nov. 6; Industrial Feeding Program, p. 31, Nov. 27; Feeding Operations Show Improvement, p. 44, Dec. 18.
Female Minors, Hiring, p. 25, Sept. 11.
Fertilizer Bags, Obtaining, p. 39, Dec. 11.
Fertilizer Purchases, Aug. 29, Oct. 2.
Fifty-Year Awards, Institute, p. 142, Oct. 16.
Fire Losses Have Risen Alarmingly during 1943, p. 11, Sept. 4.
Fire Prevention Warning, p. 21, Oct. 9.
Flashers on Suppliers, p. 28, July 3; p. 34, July 3; p. 29, July 10; p. 33, July 17; p. 25, July 24; p. 24, July 31; p. 32, Aug. 14; p. 25, Aug. 21; p. 35, Aug. 28; p. 28, Sept. 11; p. 24, Oct. 23; p. 18, Oct. 30; p. 28, Nov. 13; p. 21, Dec. 4; p. 24, Dec. 11; p. 31, Dec. 18.
Fly Chaser Fan, p. 26, Sept. 4.
Food Distribution Administration—FDA Creates Price Branch, p. 10, July 10; Begin Review of Small Slaughterer Permits, p. 27, July 17; Permits Suspended, p. 14, July 31; FDA Permits Suspended, p. 32, July 31; New Permit FDO 75, Superseding FDO Orders 20, 27, 28 and 61 Becomes Effective Aug. 15, p. 15, Aug. 14; FDA Increased Pork Buying During July, p. 36, Aug. 28; FDA Regional Heads, p. 39, Aug. 28; More Army Boneless Beef Demanded by FDA, p. 24, Sept. 4; FDA Purchases and Announcements, p. 35, Sept. 4; FDA Slaughter Report, p. 34, Sept. 11; FDA Issues Amendment 10 to FSCC-10, p. 41, Sept. 11; Important Notice to Meat Packers, p. 36, p. 11, Heinemann, Jr., p. 11, July 10; FDA Field Structure, p. 7, Oct. 9; C. Buys Utility Beef; FDA Orders 45 Per Cent Held, p. 9, Oct. 23; FDA Sweeps in More Beef, Packers Under Set-Aside, p. 33, Nov. 13; FDA Office Consolidation, p. 30, Nov. 20; No Dumping of Army and FDA Foods After the War, p. 9, Dec. 11; FDA Procedural Rules, p. 41, Dec. 18.
Food Distribution Orders—FDO 61 Issued to Take Place of Meat Restriction Order No. 1, p. 11, July 3; FDO 27.3 and Amendment 4 to FDO 27 Tighten Permit Control Over Local Slaughterers and Custom Killers, p. 13, July 3; Temporary Suspension of FDO 27 of Six Small Illinois Livestock Slaughterers, p. 16, July 3; FDO 27 Explained by C. B. Heinemann, Jr., p. 11, July 10; FDO 27 Violators of Permit Order are Penalized, p. 29, July 10; Northwest Packers May Exceed Quotas on Lamb, p. 29, July 10; Two New FDO 27 Orders, p. 18, July 17; FDO 70 and FDO 70.1, p. 20, August 7; Quota System Retained in New Slaughterer Licensing Order, p. 15, Aug. 14; Provisions of New Licensing Order (Food Distribution Order 75) p. 28, August 14; Authority Delegated under FDO 75.1, p. 27, Sept. 4; FDO 48 Suspended, p. 11, Sept. 11; Amendment 1 to FDO 70 and 70.1, p. 34, Sept. 11; Reports Under FDO 42, p. 25, Sept. 18; Some Data May Be Omitted on FDO 75.1 and FDO 75-1A, p. 44, Sept. 25; FDO 26, p. 35, Oct. 2; Amendment 4 to FDO 72.2, p. 35, Nov. 6; Set Aside Beef for Vets, p. 11, Nov. 27; Amendment 7 to FDO 75, Clarifies Hog Prices to Soft and Oily Hogs, p. 22, Dec. 18.
Food Distribution Regulations—In Amendments 1 to Food Distribution Regulations 2 and 3 Licensing is Postponed, p. 12, Nov. 20.
Food Dumping After the War, No, p. 9, Dec. 11.
Food Facts, Educational Program to Give, p. 17, Aug. 28.

"Food Fights for Freedom" Campaign, p. 18, Aug. 28.
Food Plan De-emphasizes Meat, '44, p. 13, July 17.
Foster, R. M. to New Post with Morrell, p. 25, Nov. 13.
Four-H Club Animals, Cellings Apply to Meat, p. 34, Sept. 11; Points and 4-H Livestock, p. 35, Oct. 2; Exempt 4-H Calves from Army Set-aside Order, p. 37, Oct. 2; 4-H Club Representatives at Chicago, Thos. H. Wilson Plan, Host to, p. 31, Dec. 11.
Frazee, F. C., Celebrates Anniversary, p. 18, July 10.
Freight Hearing, Perishable, p. 21, Oct. 9.
Freight Rates to West Coast, Packers Argue Merits of Lower, p. 21, Nov. 13.
Freight Shipments, Ask Six-Day Handling of, p. 21, July 24.
Fuel Cut-Off, Automatic, p. 28, Dec. 4.
Gage, Pocket-Size Pipe, p. 23, Oct. 9.
Gallagher, D. J., Retires, p. 25, July 31.
Gallons, Capacity in, p. 16, Dec. 18.
Gas Engine for Refrigeration, p. 13, Oct. 9.
Gasket, New Sponge Rubber, p. 27, July 24.
Gebelin, John, Death of, p. 21, Oct. 30.
Grain Labeling, War Reliance, p. 13, July 17.
Grading Station Uncertain, p. 21, July 24.
Grease for Inedible at Lard Price, Ban Sale of, p. 12, Nov. 20.
Grease from Stockinets, Report Encouraging Results in Recovery of, p. 13, Nov. 13; How to Achieve Maximum Grease Recovery from Stock, p. 15, Dec. 18.
Grease Now Lost, Scan New Source of, p. 21, July 24.
Griffith Executive Staff Changes, p. 22, Oct. 23.
Hair, How Suitable Wetting Agent Expedites the Cleaning of Hog, p. 23, Sept. 4.
Hams, Shoulders Sold as, p. 34, Sept. 25.
Hendrickson, Roy F., to Head New U. S. Agency, p. 29, Oct. 9.
Herrnd, C. S., "Know Your Fellow Packer" Series, p. 29, Dec. 18.
Hide Conservation School, p. 27, Aug. 7.
Hide Exports Halted, p. 18, Dec. 11.
Hide Handling, Described in Pamphlet, Proper, p. 27, August 7.
Hide Industry Advisory Groups Selected by OPA, p. 26, Nov. 13; Hide-Glue Advisory Unit, p. 36, Nov. 27.
Hide Men Select Officers, p. 31, Dec. 18.
Hide Prices No Increase in—Brown, p. 24, July 24; OPA Tightens Control Over Hide Sales—Amendment 3 to RPS 9, p. 31, Aug. 28; Postpone Hide Amendment, p. 12, Sept. 11; OPA Tightens Hide Revision and Clarifies Rule a Commission, p. 11, Dec. 4.
Hides and Skins Mission, p. 35, July 24.
Hog, Chemical Composition and Nutritive Value of Carcass and Cuts from Intermediate, p. 21, Dec. 11.
Hog Cut-Out Test Revised, p. 21, August 7.
Hog Drove Weighs 65 Tons and Sells at \$15.38, p. 41, Sept. 25.
Hog of Intermediate Type, Physical Composition of the Dressed Carcass and Cuts in Relation to Live Weight of the, p. 18, July 24.
Hog Marketing Finally Reduced After Meat Plants are Flooded, p. 12, July 3; Hog Rost Curtailed by Ceiling Report, p. 36, July 24; Orderly Hog Marketings Imperative, p. 7, Nov. 6; Short-Handed Packers Get Hogs, Hogs, Hogs, p. 16, Nov. 13.
Hog Price Ceiling for Early in August, Answer \$14.75, p. 7, July 24; Question Hog Ceiling Need, p. 11, July 31; Proposed Market and Area Differentials for Hog Ceiling Plan, p. 11, Aug. 7; U. S. to Cut Hog Support Price \$12.50 in 1944, p. 12, Sept. 11; Maximum Price Regulation 400—Live Hogs, p. 12, Sept. 18; Some Highlights of Hog Ceiling Order, p. 12, Sept. 18; Hog Ceiling Clarified, p. 12, Oct. 9; Hog Ceiling \$14.75 Also Acts as Floor, p. 32, Oct. 9; Hog Price Floor, Controlling, p. 9, Oct. 30; Hog Support Price for All Points \$1 Below Maximum, p. 11, Nov. 20; Procedure in Setting Hog Price Adjustment, p. 16, Nov. 27; Cut Hog Support Price in Northwest, p. 7, Dec. 4; Hog Support Prices for Tennessee-Kentucky, p. 23, Dec. 11; Extend Price Prop to Haver Hogs, p. 8, Dec. 25.
Hog Prices at Chicago to Be Used in Fixing Differentials for Support Prices, p. 11, Nov. 6.
Hog Situation, WFA Reviews, p. 11, Nov. 6.
Hog Program, Plan Meeting on, p. 7, July 24.
Hog Subsidy to Offset Lard Rollback, May Raise, p. 27, Sept. 18.
Hogs Per Man Per Hour, Number of, p. 34, Dec. 18.
Holmes, John, Says Packers Will Handle the Hogs, p. 14, Dec. 18.
Hornel & Co., Geo. A., Chicago Representative Honored, p. 17, Aug. 7; Hornel Postwar Activities, p. 29, Dec. 18; Sept. 18; Hornel Net Down; More Hogs Killed But Tonnage Off, p. 10, Dec. 4; Hornel Drops Lard Grading, p. 24, Dec. 4.
Hospitality Headquarters, Convention, p. 25, Oct. 16.
Hygrade Canning Unit Packs Tushonka, Nov. 14, July 10.
Identification Unit, p. 31, July 3.
Index, OPA Interpretation, p. 25, Aug. 21.
Interstate Commerce Commission Order, Kings & Co., p. 29, Dec. 18.
Italian Pork Sausage, p. 33, Dec. 18.
Industry Honor Roll—Orable, David William, p. 20, July 3; Olsen, Roy, p. 17, July 17; Schwan, Paul, p. 19, Aug. 7; Lysaught, Martin, p. 22, July 17; Aug. 14; Tolbert, Frank, p. 22, Sept. 11; Miller, Francis B., and Nix, Robert, p. 20, Sept. 11; Lynch, Raymond B.; Foley, Leo T.; Horvick, Charles K.; Brink, Bruce D., p. 42, Sept. 11; Markel, Kenneth, p. 22, Oct. 2; Melton,

p. 20, Nov. 27; p. 22, Dec. 11; p. 43, Dec. 18.
New York City Public Gets Meat Through Dealers
on Consignment, p. 14, July 10; Shelve New
York Consignment Plan, p. 27, July 17.
New York to Require Meat Identification, p. 15,
Aug. 28.
Non-Inspected Plants Must Alter Sausage Labels
Under New Law, p. 11, Sept. 4.

Office of Defense Transportation—See Critical Shortage of Livestock Transport, p. 37, Sept. 18; Amendment 3B, General Permit Order ODT-17, 54, Sept. 25; Amendment 3B to General Permit Order 17 and General Permit ODT 17-27, p. 7, Oct. 2; ODT Certificates, p. 24, Oct. 2; ODT Has Frozen All Truck Operations to United States, p. 14, Oct. 2; ODT Certificate ODT 18A Issued, p. 26, Nov. 6; ODT Approval Required on Extension of Route, p. 11, Nov. 27; DSC Payments Amended, p. 10, Dec. 23.

Office of Economic Stabilization—Grading and Bag Labeling, p. 14, Sept. 18; Salvage Under OES, p. 11, August 7; OES Meat Grading, Labeling Rules, OPA to Enforce, p. 11, Sept. 18; Seek to Aid Non-Processors by Modifying Cattle Subsidy Plan, p. 7, Oct. 30; Issue Minimum, Maximum Price; DSC Payments Amended, p. 10, Dec. 23.

Office of Poultry Administration—OPA Reviews Consumer Points on Beef, p. 13, July 3; Official Table of Trade Point Values for Meat and Poultry, Effective July 4, p. 33, July 3; OPA Hears Federal Live Beef Price Protest, p. 10, July 3; Legal Status of Product Grading Worries Packers, p. 13, July 17; OPA and Meat Trade Oppose Consignment Plan, p. 27, July 17; OPA Modifies its Ceiling Setup on Animal Proteins, p. 33, July 17; Members of Trade Will Discuss Hogs, p. 33, July 17; OPA Will Set Ceiling on Hogs at \$14.75, Early in August, p. 7, July 24; OPA Outlines Method of Figuring Shrink on Dry Sausage, p. 13, July 24; Premium on Fresh Pork Sold to U. S. Is Reduced by OPA, p. 15, July 31; OPA in \$47,467 Suit, p. 15, July 31; Enforcement of OPA Meat-Regulation Rules Tough, p. 28, August 7; Scales at Home Packing Co. Acquired of OPA Charge, p. 25, Aug. 14; OPA Tightens Control Over Hide Sales in Amendment 3 to RPS 9, p. 30, Aug. 28.

Recent Interpretations of Ceiling Regulations
 24, Aug. 20; OPA Announces Live Hog Ceilings, Tex.
 Exporters and Soon, 41 Aug. 20; OPA Limits
 Sentence to Packers, p. 16; Sept. 4; OPA Limits
 Sausage—and Then Doesn't, p. 25; Sept. 4; OPA
 Names Lake View Packing Co. and 29, Sept. 4; OPA
 OPA Warns of Possible Penalties, Bag. 29, Sept. 4;
 No Down on Meat Sales, p. 9, Sept. 18; OPA
 Enforce OES Meat Grading, Labeling Rules, p.
 11, Sept. 18; OPA Meat Specifications, p. 18
 Sept. 18; OPA Announces Live Hog Ceilings, Tex.
 OPA's Multiple Ceilings, p. 18, Sept. 18; OPA
 Aren Maps, p. 14, 15, 16, Sept. 18; Triple Dam
 age Settlement, p. 44, Sept. 25; OPA Backs It
 Stand in Armour Beef Case, p. 50, Sept. 25.

Sensory of Goods Under Price Control Act
Licensed by OPA, p. 11, Oct. 2; OPA List
Seven Amendments to Meat Ceiling Regulations,
p. 12, Oct. 2; OPA Extends Flexible Pricing
for Tankage, p. 20, Oct. 2; Revise Definition
of "Meat," p. 20, Oct. 9; OPA-WFA Plan for
Regulation of Farm Kill and Meat Use, p. 16,
Oct. 23; OPA Denies Armour Appeal, p. 7, Oct.

30: OPA Lending Points to Wholesalers to Build Inventories, p. 12, Nov. 13; OPA Sets Service Fee and Rules for Boning Army Beef, p. 18, Nov. 13; Hide Industry Advisory Groups Selected by OPA, p. 26, Nov. 13; Industry and OPA Views and Interpretations on Cattle Price Stabilization Plan, p. 14, Nov. 20; OPA Sets Canned Pork Grain Tax, p. 15, Nov. 20.

Nov. 27: OPA Is Considering Lower Price Values, Rationing Revision, p. 9. Nov. 27: OPA Interpretations of Ceiling Regulations, p. 18. Nov. 27: OPA Puts Further Patches on Price Plan for Cattle, p. 7. Dec. 4: Coast Packer Retail Leases Draw OPA Fire, p. 18. Dec. 11: Emergency Court Accepts 'Overall Profits

Yardstick in Price Case, p. 12, Dec. 18; OP
Cuts Points to Move 25 Per Cent More Pork, p.
14, Dec. 18; Re-Registration of Industrial Con-
sumers, p. 18, Dec. 18; OPA and WFA Issu-
Minimum, Maximum Cattle Prices; DSC Pay-
ments Amended, p. 10, Dec. 25.
Oil Allocation, End Animal, p. 22, Oct. 9.
Oil Chemists Meeting, n. 16, Sept. 4.

Oil Drain Valve Facilitates Unit Cooler Maintenance, p. 20, Sept. 4.
Oil May Soon Be Released, Tallow and Palm, p. 21, July 10.
Oil Output Down, Foreign Cotton Crops, p. 4, July 3.
Oil Reclaimer, Small, p. 26, Sept. 4.

Oil Restrictions on Crude, WFA Suspends Vegetable, p. 31, Sept. 11; Clarify Area Differential on Crude Cotton Oil, p. 25, Sept. 18.
Oil Suspension Extended, p. 41, Dec. 11.
Oklahoma City Packer Indictment Reinstated, p. 19, Aug. 21.
Operating Necessities, Obtaining, p. 79, 85, 104, Oct. 16.

P
Package Competition Deferred, All-America, p. 3
Aug. 14.
Package Material Developed, New, p. 11, Nov.
Package Meeting, Plan, p. 28, Sept. 11.
Packaging Catalog, Wartime Changes Reflected
1943, p. 18, July 17.

Packaging Conference Dates, p. 33, July 24.
Packaging Course, A.M.A., p. 28, August 7.
Packaging Institute Program, p. 30, Oct. 30.
Packer Series—"Know Your Fellow Packers",
C. S. Herrud, p. 29, Dec. 18.
Packers Enjoy Annual Banquet and Floor Show
Chicago, p. 29, Dec. 11.
Packers, 1929, G. E. Galt, p. 34, slightly on Lamp.

Paper Salvage, Urge, p. 10, Nov. 27.

Payroll Accounting, Plant—Part 1, p. 8, Dec. 4.
Payroll Tax Calculator, p. 23, Oct. 9; Payroll Calculating Aid, p. 24, Oct. 23.
Peet Packing Company Truck Panels Carrying War Messages, p. 13, Dec. 18.
Pennsylvania Ferry Pilots, Rush, p. 17, Aug. 21.
Pet Food Order, p. 16, July 3.
"Pfeiffer Men at War" Keeps Servicemen Posted, p. 14, Oct. 25.
Physical Composition of the Dressed Carcass and Cuts in Relation to Live Weight of the Hog of Intermediate Type, p. 18, July 14.
Pig Crop Report, Fall, p. 7, Dec. 25.
"Pig in Poke" Featured, p. 14, Dec. 11.
Pigs for Feed Supply and Plant Capacity, Too Many, p. 44, July 3.
Pigskins, Ceiling Prices for, p. 24, Dec. 18.
Pipe Gauge, Pocket-Size, p. 23, Oct. 9.
Pipe Highlights Meat Situation, War Food, p. 33, Aug. 14.
Pork Freezing Cost Allowed, p. 16, August 7.
Pork Glut, OPA Seeks to Ease, p. 8, Dec. 25.
Pork Leads Meat Increase, p. 12, Nov. 6.
Pork Premiums Reduced, Fresh, p. 15, July 31.
Pork Sales, Raised, Quotas on Civilian, p. 10, August 7.
Poster Contest Winners Announced, 1943, p. 25, July 24.
Post-War Meat Merchandising, p. 8, Oct. 2; Post-War Boom, Predict, p. 17, Oct. 2; Post-War Markets, Locker Operators Discuss, p. 22, Oct. 9.
Pre-convention Information, p. 19 to 41, Sept. 25.
Price Ceilings and Rationing, p. 158, 163, 165, 162, 170, 204, Oct. 16.
Price Control Upheld, Constitutionality of, p. 15, Aug. 28.
Price Management a Possibility with Easing of Supply Situation, p. 11, July 31.
Price Spread for Meat Lowest of Foods, Farmer-Consumer, p. 10, Sept. 18.
Priority Procedure Up-to-Date, p. 9, Dec. 25.
Profits Modest Compared with Those of Other Industrial Concerns, Packers', p. 15, Oct. 23.
Protein in Feeds, Research on, p. 12, Dec. 4.
Protein Interchangeability, p. 16, Sept. 11.
Protein Meal, Propose "Set-Aside" Order for All, p. 15, Nov. 27.
Protein Studies, p. 16, July 17.
Pump, Emergency Fire, p. 31, July 3.
Pump Line, New Rotary, p. 35, Oct. 9.
Pump, Self-Priming, p. 28, Dec. 4.

Quartermaster Center in Cleveland, p. 22, July 10.

Radio Show, To Launch New, p. 7, Dec. 25.
Railroad Hearing, Packers in, p. 23, July 24.
Rath Executive Organization, Changes in, p. 23, Aug. 28; Rath Seeks Farm Labor, p. 8, Nov. 6; Rath Set \$1,875,077; Manpower Shortage Handicaps Operations, p. 12, Dec. 18.
Recent Price Interpretations No. 26, p. 25, Sept. 11; Additional Interpretations Dealing with Maximum Price Regulations on Meats, p. 15, Oct. 9.
Reefers Prove Valuable in Transporting Meat, Overhead, p. 14, Oct. 9.
Ration Points, OPA Revises Consumer Points on Beef, p. 13, July 3; p. 33, July 3; Consumer Ration Point Value Tables, To Be Issued Via Mails in Future, p. 20, July 24; Ration Point Values, Changes in, p. 14, July 31; New Meat Point Values, Sept. 5, 1943; p. 9, Sept. 4; Correct Trade Point Table, p. 11, Sept. 11; Reduce Consumer Point Prices for Many Meat Items, p. 12, Sept. 4; Many Changes in Trade Point Values, p. 17, Oct. 2; Changes in Ration Point Table, p. 19, Oct. 30; Ration Points to Wholesalers to Build Inventories, OPA Lending, p. 12, Nov. 13; OPA Lowers Trade Consumer Point Values on Pork, p. 12, Nov. 20; Points for Fat to Raise Consumer's Buying Power, p. 23, Nov. 27; Ration Values Back to March Level, p. 7, Dec. 4; OPA Cuts Points to Move 25 Per Cent More Pork, p. 14, Dec. 18; Set Dates for 1944 Meat Ration Point Tables, p. 19, Dec. 25.
Ration Rules, Announce Revised, p. 19, Oct. 30; Simplify Ration Procedure, p. 11, Nov. 27; Announce Simplification of Rationing Setup, p. 11, Nov. 27; OPA Simplifies Ration Stamps, p. 34, Dec. 11; Envelopes for Ration Stamps, p. 24, Dec. 18.
Ration Tokens, Open Bids on Contracts for New, p. 12, Oct. 30; Plan Use of Tokens in Rationing Program, p. 26, Dec. 4; Announce More Details on Ration Token Plan, p. 35, Dec. 18.
Ration Valve a Little as Packers Plead for Pointless Pork, OPA Opens, p. 8, Dec. 25.
Rationing Moratorium, George Casey Proposes, p. 14, Dec. 18.
Rationing Order 13, Amendment 70, p. 25, Oct. 23.
Rationing Order 16—Further Amendments in Rationing Setup (Amendment 39, 41, 43), p. 27, July 3; New Amendments to RO 16 (Amendment 44, 46), p. 18, July 17; Amendment 50 to RO 16, p. 16, July 31; Amendment 53 to RO 16, p. 18, 34; Amendments 54 and 55 to Ration Order 16, p. 13, Aug. 21; Issue New Amendments to RO 16, 7 and 11, p. 34, Aug. 28; RO 16, OPA Announces Amendments 61, 62, 65 and 67 to, p. 13, Sept. 11; Amendment 69, to RO 16, p. 32, Sept. 11; Announce Industrial User Factors for Meat and Fat, p. 11, Sept. 18; To Issue RO 16 Reprint, p. 37, Sept. 25; Supplemental Points, p. 20, Oct. 2; Amendment 70 to RO 16 Revises Definition of "Meat", p. 20, Oct. 9; Collecting Ration Points from Government Agencies, p. 24, Oct. 9; Amendment 71 and 72 to RO 16, p. 25, Oct. 23; Revised Rationing Rules Announced by OPA, p. 19, Oct. 30; Amendments to Rationing Order, p. 22, Nov. 20; Amendments 81 and 82, p. 31, Nov. 27; Amendments 82 and 83, p. 14, Dec. 4; Amendments 85, 86 and 88, p. 25, Dec. 11; OPA Amending RO 16 Reporting Rules for Primary Distributors, p. 18, Dec. 18; Amendment 84 to RO 16, p. 31, Dec. 18; RO 16 Inventory Factors, p. 42, Dec. 18; Major RO 16 Changes Made in Amendment 91, p. 12, Dec. 25.
Rationing to Outlast War, Food, p. 10, Nov. 27.

Refrigerator Car, Overhead Type, p. 10, Nov. 6.
Refrigerator Cars as Meat Coolers, Carriers Act to Stop Use of, p. 7, Dec. 25.
Refrigerating Engineers' 1943 Meeting, p. 26, Oct. 30.
Refrigeration, Get All the Ammonia in, p. 24, Dec. 25.
Refrigeration, Gas Engine for, p. 13, Oct. 9.
Renderers' Groom Will Meet at Minneapolis, p. 34, Aug. 28; Renderers to Meet Sept. 8, p. 32, Sept. 4; Renderers Warned Protein Feeds May Be Allocated Soon, p. 18, Sept. 11.
Rendering Plant Cleaning Suggestion, p. 16, Dec. 18.
Rendering? When Is Dry Melter Charge Finished in, p. 24, Dec. 25.
Research Staff, Studies on Thiamine and Lard Reported by AMI, p. 15, July 10.
Resin, See Package Application for New USDA, p. 11, Nov. 6.
Restaurant and Hotel Group Observes First Anniversary, p. 22, Oct. 30.
Retailers, Enjoin Packer from Making Tie-in Sales to, p. 25, Sept. 11.
Retailers Lease John F. Stegner Co. Plant, p. 15, July 24.
Revised Maximum Price Regulation 74—Amendment 2, p. 27, Sept. 18; Amendment 3 to RMPR 74, p. 20, Oct. 2; Amendment 5 to RMPR 74, Changes Definition of Dry Rendering, p. 27, Nov. 13; OPA Interpretation of "Waste Scraps", etc., p. 32, Dec. 11.
Revised Maximum Price Regulation 148—Interpretation of RMPR 148, p. 26, July 17; Order 36, p. 33, July 17; Corrections on RMPR 148 Amendment, p. 22, July 24; Packer Allowed Freezing Cost on Pork for U. S., p. 16, August 7; Amendment 11 to RMPR 148, p. 14, Oct. 2; F.O.B., Sales, 15, Oct. 9; Amendment Orders 33, 34, 35 and 36, p. 12, Oct. 30; Amendment 12 to RMPR 148, p. 9, Nov. 6; Amendment 13 to RMPR 148, p. 31, Nov. 6; OPA Sets Canned Pork and Grocery Amendment 13 to RMPR 148, p. 31, Nov. 20; OPA Interpretation Dealing with Service Charges for Boning Hams, etc., p. 18, Nov. 27; OPA Interpretation of "Certified Dressed Hog Processor", p. 32, Dec. 11; Amendment 14 Cuts Virginia Pork Prices, p. 34, Dec. 11.
Revised Maximum Price Regulation 169—Revised Discount for Veal, p. 28, July 3; Interpretations of RMPR 169, p. 26, July 17; Order 33, p. 32, July 17; Amendment 21 Alters Beef and Veal Discount Structure, p. 9, July 24; Amendments 20 and 22 Issued to RMPR 169, p. 19, July 24; Maximums for Stewing Beef for Institutions, p. 10, August 7; Beef Adjustment Granted Under Order 35, p. 14, August 7; Amendment 24 to RMPR 169, p. 22, August 7; OPA Issues Amendments 25 and 26 to RMPR 169, p. 13, Aug. 21; Manifest on Shipment, p. 35, Sept. 18; Amendment 28 to RMPR 169, p. 12, Oct. 2; Amendment 30 to RMPR 169, p. 12, Oct. 2; "Packer Boneless Meat for Sausage", p. 1, Oct. 9; Changes in RMPR 169, p. 14, Oct. 23; Amendment of Orders 28, 30, 32 and 33, p. 12, Oct. 30; Interpretation of Roast Beef, etc., p. 18, Nov. 27; Amendment 35 to RMPR 169, p. 12, Dec. 11; OPA Interpretation of "Carload Discount", etc., p. 31, Dec. 11.
Revised Maximum Price Regulation 239—Revised Discounts for Lamb, p. 28, July 3; Order 3, p. 32, July 17; Amendment 8 to RMPR 239, p. 22, August 7; Amendment 10 to RMPR 239, p. 22, Oct. 2; Orders 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 12, Oct. 30; OPA Interpretation on Local Deliveries, etc., p. 19, Nov. 27.
Revised Price Schedule 9—OPA Tightens Control Over Hide Sales, Amendment 3, p. 31, Aug. 28; Postpone Hide Amendment, p. 12, Sept. 11; Hide Industry Advisory Groups Selected by OPA, p. 26, November 13; OPA Interpretation on Price Determination—Shipping Point, p. 18, Nov. 27; OPA Postpones Hide Revision and Clarifies Rule on Commissions, p. 11, Dec. 4.
Rollback Program on Meat Cost \$5, \$25,000, \$29, Eight Weeks of, p. 10, Aug. 7; Rollback Protest of Packers Denied, p. 31, Sept. 11.
Rubber, New Armour Product Used in Synthetic, p. 17, July 17.
Russia, Fats and Oils to, p. 31, Sept. 11, p. 28, Oct. 9.

Safety Articles, U. S. Department of Labor, p. 32, July 31.
Safety Award to Visking, p. 27, Oct. 2.
Safety Council, Meat Packing Section, Name Officers of, p. 26, Dec. 18.
Safety Cuts Lost-Time Injuries, Proper Lifting Technique for, p. 24, July 24.
Safety Treads, p. 32, Aug. 14.
Sales Estimates, Postponed, p. 18, Dec. 18.
Salometer Correctly, How to Read, p. 33, Dec. 11.
Salary Adjustments, p. 17, July 17.
Salvage Manual, Industrial, p. 15, Oct. 23.
Salvage Program, Container, p. 16, Dec. 25.
Salvage for Processed Meats, p. 35, July 17.
Sausage Band Seer, p. 28, Dec. 4.
Sausage Ceilings, Raise, p. 50, Sept. 25.
Sausage Labels Under New Law, Non-Inspected Plants Must Alter, p. 11, Sept. 4.
Sausage, OPA Outlines Method of Figuring Shrink on Dry, p. 13, July 24.
Sausage Order, Amend Retail, p. 24, Sept. 18.
Sausage Output Still Cooking, Limitation of, p. 22, Dec. 18.
Sausage Production by Slaughterers, May Limit, p. 15, Aug. 28.
Sausage, Three Different Types of Pork—Bratwurst, Italian Pork and Tomato Sausage, p. 33, Dec. 18.
Scrap Drive, Intensify, p. 7, Oct. 2.
"See America's Best Sausage", p. 16, July 31; Lard Trading Resumed with Suspension of Set-Aside Order, p. 14, August 7; Packers Must Now Set Aside 50 Per Cent of Conversion Weight to Armed Forces, p. 33, Nov. 13.
Shedding Stone, p. 24, July 24.
Shearling Ban, Lift, p. 35, Oct. 2.

Shipment Claimed, World Record, p. 31, Aug. 7.
Shipments, Points on C. O. D., p. 16, Nov. 27.
Shoe Regulations, Safety, p. 35, July 17.
Shoreage Areas Named, Meat, p. 35, Aug. 7.
Show at Chicago Yards, To Hold Fat Stock, p. 37, Sept. 18.
Show Opens at Yards November 20, Chicago Stock, p. 40, Nov. 27; Chicago Stock Show Is "Strictly Business", p. 36, Dec. 4.
Shrink on Dry Sausage, Figuring, p. 13, July 24.
Slaughter Payment Regulation, Amend, p. 7, Nov. 6; Slaughter Payment Plan, Amend, p. 10, Dec. 25.
Slaughter Quota Suspension, Extend, p. 7, Oct. 30.
Slaughter Would Be 8 Per Cent Over 1945 Under Tentative Goals, 1944, p. 9, Oct. 23.
Slaughterer Permits, Begin Review of Small, p. 26, July 17.
Slicing Machine Care, p. 32, July 17.
Soap for Civilians, More, p. 35, Oct. 2.
Soap, Tells Story of, p. 24, Dec. 25.
Solvent Extraction Plant, St. Louis, p. 10, Oct. 30.
South American Meats, United Nations Contract for, p. 8, Nov. 6.
Soy Meal for Feed, 90 Per Cent of, p. 39, Nov. 27.
S. P. Meat Point Values, p. 12, Nov. 20.
Specifications, FDA Warns Packers, Watch FSC, p. 13, Sept. 11.
Steam-Jacketed Strainer, p. 35, July 17.
Stockinettes, Report Encouraging Results in Recovery of Grease from, p. 13, Nov. 9.
Storage Space Situation Tight, p. 9, Dec. 11.
Subsidies, Filing Claims for, p. 4, July 17; Subsidies, Favors Cheap Lard in West, p. 36, July 24; Subsidies Cost \$25,000,000 to Date, p. 28, August 7; British Experience with Subsidies, 12, August 7; Clarify Subsidy Plan, p. 7, Nov. 6; Subsidy Claim Forms Ready for Non-Processing Firms, p. 31, Nov. 13; Anti-Subsidy Bill Reported, p. 27, Nov. 20; Farm Bloc Seeks to Kill Subsidy, p. 9, Nov. 27; Subsidy Depends on Floor Observance, p. 9, Nov. 27; Subsidies Got 60 Days, p. 12, Dec. 18.
Suspension Order Lifted, p. 7, Oct. 9.
Sweat Bands Benefit Hot Weather Efficiency, p. 31, July 3.
Swift & Company—Swift Issues Ad Portfolio, p. 21, July 10; 15,000 from Swift & Company in Service, p. 13, July 24; Swift Merchandising Film, p. 31, July 31; Swift Makes National Sales Management Plan Awards, p. 17, August 7; WLB Approves Bonus Incentive in Butter Fat Drive, p. 23, Oct. 2; Nourishing "Victory Lunch" Planned for Swift Workers, p. 21, Oct. 9; Swift Family Suggestion Party a Big Success, p. 29, Oct. 25; Death of G. F. Swift, p. 8, Oct. 30; Industry Leaders Mourn Death of G. F. Swift, p. 8, Nov. 6; Death of G. F. Swift Is Cited as Severe Loss by Packing Officials, p. 24, Nov. 13; Swift Sales Personnel Attend Radio "Meeting", p. 28, Dec. 18; Swift Sales Reach Record Level, Not Also Up for 1943, p. 8, Dec. 25.
Swift, Gustavus F., Death of, p. 8, Oct. 30.
Swiss Meat Shortage, p. 20, Nov. 6.

Tallow and Greases, Relax Inventory Limit on, p. 23, Nov. 27.
Tallow and Greases, War Industries Get Price Access to, p. 20, July 31.
Tank Car Permit Order, p. 34, Sept. 25.
Tank Car Usage, Stretch, p. 35, July 17.
Tankage, OPA Extends Flexible Pricing for, p. 28, Oct. 2.
Tankage Ruling, p. 27, Sept. 18.
Tanners' Council Members Review Hide Situation, p. 30, Nov. 6.
Tariff for Refrigerated Trucks, p. 22, Sept. 4.
Tax Calculator, Payroll, p. 23, Oct. 9.
Test Is Added, Change in Cut-Out Test; Dressed, p. 21, August 7.
Thermometer, Industrial, p. 24, Oct. 23.
Thermometer, One-Piece, p. 27, July 24.
Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Plant Humming "Yankee Ingenuity," Keeps, p. 12, July 10.
Tire Service, Excessive Pressures Cut, p. 22, July 24.
Trade Statements on Cattle Price Stabilization Plan, p. 11, Nov. 20.
Truck Ad Space Effectively, Use, p. 12, July 31.
Truck Deliveries Under New Rules on Oct. 11, All Wholesale Meat, p. 7, Oct. 2.
Truck, Electric Industrial, p. 26, Sept. 4.
Truck Owners to Meet, p. 12, Dec. 25.
Truck Space Worth? What Is, p. 12, July 31.
Truck Tire Shortage Reported Serious, p. 14, Oct. 23.
Truck Transport, Livestock and Meat Industry a Plan Locally for Stock, p. 44, Aug. 28.
Truck Workers Exempted by Wage-Hour Division, p. 14, Dec. 4.
Trucking Hits New Peak, p. 13, Dec. 18.
Trucks, Hearing on Tariff for Refrigerated, p. 28, Sept. 4.
Trucks, Packer Owned, p. 31, Nov. 27.
Trucks, Packers Oppose Tariff for Refrigerated, p. 11, Sept. 18.
Tubing Support, Flexible, p. 24, Oct. 23.

Unit Cooler Maintenance, Oil Drain Valve Facilities, p. 20, Sept. 4.
Valve Leaks, Detecting, p. 33, Dec. 11.
Vitamin Studies, p. 16, July 17.
Wage for Meat Industry, Hearing on Minimum, p. 20, Aug. 28.
Wage-Hour Division, Truck Workers Exempted by, p. 14, Dec. 4.
Wage-Hour Policy for Intrastate Packers, Nov. 12, Sept. 11.
Wage, Industry Minimum, p. 37, Sept. 4.
Wage Agency Orders Affecting the Meat Industry Recent, Follow:
Baps, Burlap, WPB Issues Order M-221, p. 22, July 24; Paper Sacks, Limitation Order L-22, p. 22, July 24.

War Agency Orders Affecting the Meat Industry.
Recent, (Continued):

"Beef Set-Aside" Order under FDO 28.2, p. 29, July 3.
Bollers, WPB Limitation Order L-269, p. 23, July 10.
Boxes, Wirebound, 13 per cent Increases in Ceiling Prices, p. 14, Oct. 30.
Bristle, GPO M-51, p. 23, July 10; Restrictions on Inventory of Pig and Hog Bristles Tightened, p. 25, Oct. 2.
Carrier Services—May Enter into Adjustable Pricing Contracts, p. 27, Nov. 13.
Containers, Shipping, Under WPB PRO P-140, p. 24, July 10; Glass Containers, Regulation 382, Permits Production of Wide Mouth Glass Containers, p. 30, July 31; AA-4 Rating Raised to AA-3, p. 25, August 7; Glass Containers Restrictions Continued, p. 17, Oct. 23; Packaging for Frozen Meat, p. 18, Oct. 23; Fiberglass Containers Restricted Under Limitation Order L-317, p. 18, Oct. 23; Can Conservation Order, M-81, p. 20, Nov. 6; Use Containers, p. 20, Nov. 6; Glass Containers, Minor Revisions of Quotas, p. 28, Nov. 13.
Control Materials Plan (CMP) Schedule 1, Regulation No. 5, p. 29, July 3; Controlled Materials, p. 14, Oct. 30.
Coolers, Now Available, p. 30, Sept. 11.
Cutlery, WPB Issues Limitation Order L-140-a, p. 23, July 10.
Deliveries, ODT Regulations Under Amendment 3 to General Order No. 17, p. 29, July 17; General Permit ODT 17-27, p. 24, Aug. 7; Wholesale Deliveries—General Order ODT 17, Amendment 3A, p. 24, Aug. 7.
Drums, Lard, Limitation Order L-197 as Amended Liberalizes Use of, p. 29, July 17; Steel Drums, WPB Issues Amendment to General Preference Order M-255, p. 22, July 24; Drums for Edible and Inedible Oil, p. 22, July 24; Steel Drums, A Limited Number May be Released, p. 30, July 31; Steel Drums—Order L-197 Amended, p. 24, Aug. 21; New Steel Drums, p. 24, Sept. 18; Used Steel Drums, p. 20, Oct. 9; Amendment of Order L-197 covering Steel Shipping Drums, p. 17, Oct. 23; Reconditioning Steel Drums, p. 17, Oct. 23.
Fats and Oils, p. 15, Oct. 30; Adjustment on Point Allowance, p. 24, Dec. 18.
Freight Expeditors, So-Called Freight Expeditors to be Discontinued, p. 28, Nov. 13; Freight Rates, Requested suspended, p. 28, Nov. 13.
Gasoline, Transport Rations Provisions Temporarily Revoked by OPA, p. 29, July 17.
Hides, Cattle, WPB Temporarily Reduces Processing, p. 28, July 17; General Conservation Order No. M-310 on Cattle Hides, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Horse Meat, Amendment No. 3 to MPR 367 Sets Maximum Prices for Limited Number of Off Items, p. 30, July 31.
Inflation, Anti-, National Advertising Program to Explain, p. 24, Aug. 7.
Kettles, Steam Jacketed, Clarification of Limitation Order L-182, p. 25, Aug. 7.
Leather Products, Amendment to Conservation Order M-278, p. 25, Aug. 7.
Locker, Rentals, OPA Clarifies Existing Regulations, p. 29, July 17.
Lost Material, Replacement of, in Direction 28 to CMP Regulation No. 1, p. 22, Sept. 18.
Machinery, Packaging, WPB Interpretation under Limitation Order L-83, p. 29, July 3; Ma-

War Agency Orders Affecting the Meat Industry.
Recent, (Continued):

chinery, Food, p. 22, July 24; Meat Canning, Packing and Processing Machinery, p. 22, Sept. 18; Canning Machinery Quotas, p. 17, Oct. 23.
Maintenance, Repair and Operating (MRO Supplies) under Regulation No. 5, p. 24, July 10; MRO Ratings, p. 30, Aug. 14.
Packing Expense, Supplementary Order No. 34, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Paper Cups, WPB Direction 2 to Priorities 3, p. 28, Nov. 13.
Poultry, War Shipping Administration is in Urgent Need of, p. 29, July 31.
Preference Ratings, Under CMP Regulation No. 5, p. 22, Sept. 18; Preference Rating Order L-89, Amended to Conform with Priorities Regulation 3, p. 24, Oct. 2; Amendment of Order L-197 Announced, p. 17, Oct. 23.
Priorities Applications Routing Changed, p. 24, Oct. 2.
Processing Equipment, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Refrigeration, Equipment, Ceiling Price Established by OPA, p. 29, July 3; Freon, More Available by WPB, p. 23, July 10; Refrigerants, More Rigid Control under Conservation Order M-28, p. 28, July 17; Icing Charges, OPA Issues Amendment 4 to RMPR 280, p. 23, July 24; Refrigerants, Interpretation 1 of Order M-28, p. 24, Aug. 7; Refrigerated Warehousing Advisory Committee Named by WPB, p. 17, Oct. 23; Limitation Order L-38, p. 27, Nov. 13.
Retail Meat Margins, MPR 355, Amendment 3, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Safety Equipment—Purchase Permits allowed under CMP Regulation 5 by Direction 11, p. 24, Aug. 21.
Selective Service Bureau, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Soap, Use of lard, etc., in the Manufacture of Soap, Under FDO 42, p. 28, July 17.
Spices, Reduction in Quotas under WFA, p. 29, July 3.
Sugar—Four Amendments to Rationing Order 3, p. 30, Aug. 14.
Tank Car Loads, Special Direction ODT 7, Revised 1 and 2, p. 29, July 31; Extended List of Commodities, p. 22, Sept. 18.
Tannage, Dry and Wet Rendered, Amendment 1 to RMPR 74, p. 24, August 7.
Textiles, Cotton, War Production Order M-317, p. 29, Sept. 11.
Tin Coating, General Preference Order M-43-a, p. 29, July 10.
Tires and Tubes, Recapping Service, Amendment 43 to Ration Order 1A, p. 30, July 31.
Transportation Tax, ODT, p. 29, Sept. 11; Haulage of Essential Materials, p. 17, Oct. 23.
Trucks, Motor Vehicles, ODT Amends General Order 21, p. 24, July 10; Purchase Orders for Used Industrial Power Trucks, p. 29, July 17; Trucks and Trailers Production Program, p. 22, Sept. 18; Truck Repair Parts, p. 22, Sept. 18; Truck Parts, Uprating of Preference Orders, p. 17, Oct. 23; Truck Production Program, p. 16, Nov. 20.
Turkeys, FDO 71 Assures them for Servicemen, p. 24, Aug. 7; OPA Prices on Turkey, p. 30, Sept. 11.
Typewriters, OPA Revises RMPR 162, p. 23, July 24.
War Manpower Commission Ruling on "Essentiality," p. 25, Dec. 18.
Wheat Sales, Feed, p. 20, Oct. 9.

War Food Administration—New WFA Head Takes Oath, p. 11, July 3; Announce Quotas for Local Slaughterers and Butchers, p. 28, July 3; Civilians May Get Present Ration for Next 12 Months, p. 13, July 17; WFA Requests Turkey for U. S. Troops, p. 17, July 24; WFA Allocates Fats and Oil Supplies for Next 12 Months, p. 18, July 31; WFA Bans Cold Storage of Canned Meat, Other Foods, p. 20, August 7; WFA Suspends Permit, p. 19, Aug. 21; Difficult to Assess Results of WFA Suspension of Quotas, p. 8, Sept. 4; Restrictions on Meat Holdings Suspended, p. 11, Sept. 11; WFA Suspends Vegetable Oil Restrictions on Crude, p. 31, Sept. 11; H. Graver Co., Chicago, Charged with Large Scale Violation of Quotas, p. 48, Sept. 25; Suspension Order Lifted for Rainbow Meat Market, p. 7, Oct. 9; WFA Fire Prevention Warning to Processors, p. 21, Oct. 9; Orderly Marketing of Hogs Imperative, Warns Food Administrator Jones, p. 7, Nov. 6; Hendrickson to Head New U. S. Agency Food Group, p. 9, Nov. 6; WFA Promises Manpower Aid; to Support Hog Prices by Purchases, p. 11, Nov. 13; Hog Support Price for All Points \$1 Below Maximums, p. 11, Nov. 20; Proposed "Set Aside" Order for all Protein Meat, p. 15, Nov. 27; Civilian Distribution Quotas Are Suspended for Indefinite Period, p. 15, Nov. 27; WFA Lard Purchases, p. 32, Nov. 27; WFA Reduces Live Hog Support Price in Northwest U. S., p. 7, Dec. 4; Several Staff Changes Are Announced by WFA, p. 21, Dec. 4; WFA and OPA Issue Maximum, Minimum Cattle Prices, p. 10, Dec. 25.
War Labor Board Simplifies Rules on Wage-Salary Adjustment, p. 9, Sept. 4; New Wage and Hour Policy for Transient Packers, p. 12, Sept. 11; War Labor Board Approves Bonus Incentive in Swift & Company's Butter Fat Drive, p. 23, Oct. 2.
War Manpower Commission—Soldiers Work in Packing Plants Under New WMC-Military Plan, p. 11, Oct. 2.
War Meat Board—WMB Sees Draft Situation as a Threat to Production, p. 22, July 3; Meat Board Plans to Get More Beef; Tries to Dam Hog Flood, p. 10, July 10; Thirteen Packers Serving on Meat Board Committee, p. 21, July 17; WMB Reports Meat Situation Improved, p. 14, July 24; WMB Asks Speedy Marketing of Hogs, Range Cattle, p. 20, Aug. 14; Producers Request a Free Hand for War Meat Board, p. 12, Sept. 11; WMB Reports Beef, Veal, Lamb Output Up; Pork Declines, p. 13, Sept. 11; War Meat Board and Meat Management, p. 139, 149, 154, Oct. 16.
War Production Board—WPB Issues Details on Collections of Hog Bristle in Plant, p. 14, July 3; WPB Asks Re-Use of Containers, p. 14, Nov. 13; Priority Procedure Up-To-Date, p. 9, Dec. 25; New Approach is Proposed in Container Salvage Program, p. 16, Dec. 25.
Warehouses, Improved Utilization of Refrigerated, p. 16, Dec. 4.
Warehouse Men, U. S. Seeks, p. 26, Nov. 6.
Welland, Frank B., Dies, p. 27, Nov. 27.
Whan, Tony, Wilson & Co., Joins West Coast Ad Firm, p. 23, Aug. 14.
White, Col. Jesse H., U. S. Army Meat Expert, Retires, p. 16, Sept. 4.
Wholesalers Recommend Mandatory Allocation, p. 57, Sept. 25.
Women Employees, Selecting, p. 15, July 17.

Y

Yards Livestock Service, p. 36, Oct. 30.
Yeast Product Said to Rival Meat as Food, New, p. 34, Aug. 14.
Yields under Cattle Price Plan, Provide Elasticity in, p. 12, Dec. 18.

Z

Zone Cattle Price Corrections, p. 9, Nov. 27.

